

الشرق الأوسط

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1970

Established 1887

PARIS: Mostly overcast tomorrow. Some rain. High 52, low 42. LONDON: Overcast. High 50, low 40. Tomorrow: High 52, low 42. CHAN: Sunny. High 52, low 42. TEMPERATURE: High 52, low 42. WEATHER: PAGE 3

Austria	10.5	Libya	9.0	Puerto Rico	10.0
Belgium	10.5	Luxembourg	10.0	Romania	10.0
Denmark	10.5	Netherlands	10.0	Saudi Arabia	10.0
France	10.5	Norway	10.0	Spain	10.0
Germany	10.5	Portugal	10.0	Sweden	10.0
Greece	10.5	Switzerland	10.0	Taiwan	10.0
India	10.5	Turkey	10.0	U.S. Military	10.0
Iran	10.5	U.S. Navy	10.0	Yugoslavia	10.0
Israel	10.5				
Japan	10.5				
Lebanon	10.5				

Nixon Warns He'll Bomb in N. Vietnam If Buildup Perils U.S. Forces in South

Photo Flights To Fire Back If Fired Upon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—President Nixon declared tonight that he will order the bombing of military sites and supply lines in North Vietnam if he concludes that a military buildup along the border threatens American forces in the South.

"I trust that is not necessary, but let there be no misunderstanding," Mr. Nixon told a White House news conference, his first in Washington since May 8.

Mr. Nixon said because American forces are steadily and rapidly being withdrawn from South Vietnam, "it is vitally important that the President as commander in chief take action" to protect the troops that remain.

The President said also he must insist upon continued reconnaissance flights over the North to make sure no such Communist buildup occurs.

And he said if U.S. planes are fired upon, "I will not only order that they return the fire" but will order that the missile site involved, and the military complex around it, be destroyed.

Mr. Nixon also rejected the idea of an extended, unilateral American cease-fire in South Vietnam. He said the United States is prepared for limited holiday cease-fires, but that a unilateral move over an extended period "would be very dangerous for our forces."

Mr. Nixon was asked why he did not consult with Congress before going ahead with the command to raid on a prisoner of war compound near Hanoi in North Vietnam.

The President replied there was no consultation "because of the high risk involved to the men." But he noted that full disclosure of the incident was made once it took place.

"I regret that it did not succeed, but I think it gave hope to the men who were there," he said.

His Cambodia Policy

Asked if he could ever see a need for the use of ground forces in Cambodia, Mr. Nixon replied: "None whatever."

He said the quarter billion dollar aid program for Cambodia "is probably the best investment in foreign aid the United States has made in my political lifetime."

"If those North Vietnamese weren't over in Cambodia, they would be over killing Americans," he said. "Those dollars spent in Cambodia are saving American lives."

Asked if he has abandoned hope for the Paris peace talks, Mr. Nixon said "Not at all."

"We are going to continue the negotiations as long as they will end as long as there is some hope for the prisoner negotiation," he said.

He pointed out that Ambassador David K. E. Bruce offered to exchange 8,200 North Vietnamese for 300 Americans. He said that this was a "ten-to-one ratio" and added the failure of the North Vietnamese to agree would "pinpoint" North Vietnam as an outlaw nation.

Rumsfeld Elevated

He announced that Donald Rumsfeld, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, is going to become a counselor to the President on the White House staff.

He said Rep. George Bush, rejected in a bid for the Senate in Texas, will get a top position in the administration.

The President announced he will nominate Frank Carlucci, now director of OEO operations, as ambassador to the United Kingdom.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



IN THE NAME OF PEACE—Norman Borlaug receiving the Nobel Peace Prize from Mrs. Aase Lionaes, chairman of the Nobel Committee, at Oslo Festival University hall.

In Stockholm and Oslo

Solzhenitsyn Absence Noted During Award of Nobel Prizes

By Anthony Lewis

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 10 (NYT).—Mr. Solzhenitsyn may still be the Nobel Prize for 1970, but he was not in Stockholm to receive it. He was in Moscow, where he was awarded the Lenin Peace Prize by the Soviet government.

It was the drama of the absent figure: Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Soviet writer who won the prize for literature. He stayed away from the ceremony because he feared that, if he left Russia, he would not be allowed back in.

Seven other 1970 laureates were in the Stockholm Concert Hall this afternoon. Each heard a Swedish academician praise his work, then he received his gold medal and diploma from King Gustaf VI Adolf.

But when it came time for the literature award, there was only the speech in praise of the winner. It was by Dr. Karl Ragnar Gierow, permanent secretary of the Swedish Academy.

Quote From Pravda

With telling irony, Dr. Gierow drew on the Soviet party newspaper Pravda for his own quotation from critical appraisal of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's work.

The quote was from a Pravda review of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's first novel, "A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich," published in 1962, which tells of life in a prison camp during the Stalin period.

"Why is it that our heart contracts with pain as we read this remarkable story," the Pravda review, printed during a period of de-Stalinization, said, "at the same time as we feel our spirit soar?"

The explanation lies in its profound humanity, in the quality of mankind even in the hour of degradation.

Both Rejected at Paris Talks

U.S. Calls for POW Swap; Hanoi Renews Offer of Truce

By Henry Giniger

PARIS, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The United States and South Vietnam proposed today an immediate swap of most war prisoners while North Vietnam and the Viet Cong countered with an offer of a cease-fire for all American and other foreign forces immediately upon agreement by the United States to withdraw them by next June 30.

The offer and counter-offer were exchanged at the 24th plenary meeting of the peace talks here. Each side found the other's suggestions unacceptable and, when the smoke cleared at the end of the four-hour session, the conference found itself more or less where it was when the day's exchanges began.

David K. E. Bruce, the chief American delegate, kept up the recent heavy pressure on the Communists to act on the prisoner question by suggesting that the conference meet daily starting tomorrow to settle the prisoner exchange by Christmas. The exchanges would apply to all North Vietnamese held in the South and all Americans and South Vietnamese held in other parts of Indochina.

Mr. Bruce told the other side that his proposal "offers you the opportunity to obtain the release of some 5,000 men in exchange for far fewer on our side. It also offers you the opportunity to prove your claims of humanitarian concern for the prisoners you hold."

Slight Movement

The Communists returned after the lunch break with a proposal that represented some slight movement from past positions on a cease-fire. Last Sept. 11, Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh proposed that in return for an American agreement to withdraw by next June 30, her side would cease to attack those forces effecting their withdrawal and would start talks immediately on security measures for all American and other foreign troops and on liberation of prisoners.

A cease-fire that was implied for withdrawing forces is now made explicit for all American and foreign troops as soon as the United States signifies its intention to pull them out by next June 30. Point two of today's proposal also offered a cease-fire to the South Vietnamese Army as soon as there was

Nixon Hints Strongly at Veto Of Trade Bill in Present Form

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—President Nixon hinted strongly today that he will veto the pending foreign trade bill unless drastic changes are made in the measure.

In a letter to Senate Republican leader Hugh Scott, Mr. Nixon said the legislation passed by the Senate Finance Committee yesterday "goes far beyond" his proposals "and falls far short in many ways."

Mr. Nixon said the changes could have harmful short-term consequences and, in the long run, "could trigger international trade practices destructive of the economy of the entire free world."

Mr. Nixon told Sen. Scott he supports the present bill's provisions limiting imports of textiles. He also supports authorization to create Domestic International Sales Corporations—basically a way to give a tax break to U.S. exports, which the committee version eliminated.

He indicated disapproval of the shoe import quota provision and said that the bill in its present form "would invite import restrictions on numerous additional products."

Mr. Nixon told Sen. Scott the "well being of the United States requires new trade legislation" but he urged that the Senate put the bill "into acceptable form" for his signature.

He called on the Senate specifically to eliminate the high tariff system on certain chemical imports (the American Selling Price system), a special bone of contention with Europeans.

U.S. Freight Crisis

Union Is Ordered Back After U.S. Rail Strike

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—After a daylong nationwide strike in defiance of President Nixon, a special congressional law and a Federal Court judge, 200,000 railway clerks were ordered back to work tonight by their union president following the judge's threat to fine their union \$200,000 daily for the walkout.

The return-to-work order by C. L. Dennis, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks (AFL-CIO), came after the President had issued an executive order for airplane, truck and other transportation of vital goods, services and personnel—such as food, fuel, hospital and sickroom supplies, government workers, mail and defense shipments.

In a news conference at the Labor Department shortly after Judge John Pratt found the union in contempt and warned of the daily \$200,000 fine, Mr. Dennis said his back-to-work order should end the strike, which national leaders had said would cripple the nation's activities.

Before the judge's contempt citation and threat of the fine, and before the President's emergency mobilization order, Mr. Dennis had been defiant—saying his union members would continue the walkout that began at 12:01 a.m. today.

"We have indicated our willingness to go into round-the-clock negotiations," the union chief said. "We believe we could have a tentative agreement in less than 24 hours which we can all live with."

Other Unions

Officials of three other unions called off their strike in compliance with the law, but it appeared that their members were staying off the job—respecting the clerks' picket lines—in most cities.

Hundreds of thousands of suburban commuters had to find other transportation to work and freight was stalled across the nation.

The four unions together number 500,000 men. Mr. Dennis's clerks union has 200,000—or 40%—of the total.

Penn. Central spokesmen said they doubted that anyone would come back until picket lines dissolved.

Overland passenger trains sat in Los Angeles terminals, nothing was happening with the Southern Pacific in Arizona, and in Chicago 140,000 commuters switched to cars and buses for travel to work.

A first indication of the economic consequences of the strike was seen in West Virginia, where 800 coal miners were turned away because of a coal-car shortage.

Spokesmen for the industry in the state said that all 1,350 mines would be shut down by midnight tomorrow if the strike continued. Coal is fuel for heat and electricity in many of the nation's urban centers.

At the White House, Press Secretary Ron Ziegler expressed optimism that the clerks would join the three other unions in ordering their men back to work.

"We expect that the fourth union also will comply with the law," said Mr. Ziegler.

Rescinding strike orders were the United Transportation Union, the Brotherhood of Maintenance Way and the Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders International, which represents dining car employees.

The dining car workers' president, Ed Miller, said, "It is the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Basque Provinces Tense But Quiet

Burgos Trial Judges Deliberating Verdicts

BURGOS, Spain, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—Sixteen alleged Basque nationalist guerrillas are tonight waiting to hear whether six of their number will be sentenced to death and the rest of them committed to terms of imprisonment totaling 124 years.

Their jail, located five miles outside of Burgos, is heavily guarded by units of the para-military civil guard.

At divisional military headquarters in Burgos, five army officers—the panel of judges which tried the accused at a court-martial which ended yesterday—were in permanent closed session to decide verdicts and sentences.

Informed sources said their deliberations could last five or six days. There was speculation that the judges might not pass death sentences for lack of evidence that six of the accused took part in the August, 1957, murder of Inspector Meliton Manzanares, chief of political police in San Sebastian.

Defense lawyers rebutted the accusation case on the murder charges and argued that there were no real proofs.

If the death sentences should be imposed they would have to be confirmed by Lt. Gen. Tomas

Garcia Rebull, commander of the Burgos divisional region which includes the Basque areas of north Spain.

Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 78, as chief of state, would have the right to commute the sentences. Gen. Franco in the past few years has been commuting death sentences to 40-year prison terms.

The last death sentences confirmed and executed in Spain were in 1953 and involved Julian Grimau, a Communist and police officer, with the Republicans during the civil war, and two terrorists who had exploded bombs in Madrid, which killed several civilian bystanders.

Meanwhile, there was still no word of West Germany's honorary consul in San Sebastian, Eugen Beihl, 59, kidnapped from his home nine nights ago and apparently held as a hostage for those facing possible death sentences in Burgos.

The Basque provinces were reported quiet today, with most of the workers who went on strike when the court-martial began last week now back at work. But correspondents reported the mood tense, with everyone waiting for the verdicts.

Demonstrations in Paris

PARIS, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Police charges today dispersed groups of demonstrators trying to march on the Spanish Embassy after a protest rally against the Burgos trial of 16 alleged Basque nationalists.

The demonstrators smashed windows of the Christian Dior perfume and haute couture house and of the Rhone-Poulenc Chemical Co. on

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



CHRISTMAS—Reflecting its cheer in a pool of rain water, a Christmas tree brightens up grayness of the wall dividing the city.

Recess Berlin Talks Jan. 19; No Progress

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The talks aimed at improving relations between East and West Germany today for a long as without any progress, an arrangement

of the United States and the Soviet Union, the talks opened on a five-and-a-half-hour recess over the holiday.

Time, as visitors in ranged for political counselors from the to continue the talks on a so-called

sources close to the talks had said. The fact that they agreed their contact is a sign they need to keep in contact.

Some Tensions

The Big Four powers special responsibility seeking an arrangement case tension at of isolated 110 miles many.

Allies want clearcut from the Russians of access to the set along the vital lines across East Germany. They are also to inner-city contact off when the alt their border wall

aim to the four- to curtail West local activity in the is not part German Federal Reals said all issues son were touched morning's session, "businesslike" in a tique.

some indication the he budgets slightly a problem, hitherto cause of Communist t this was a matter East Germany to the West Germans last German guards last traffic on the ween Berlin and West

source said there was of the so-called "being brought up Union to suit West- for Russian respon-

theory, originally ad- John Foster Dulles Khrushchev threat ore than ten years man guards manning checkpoints along the tes, are considered to "agents" of the Rus-

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"We have indicated our willingness to go into round-the-clock negotiations," the union chief said. "We believe we could have a tentative agreement in less than 24 hours which we can all live with."

nts for U.S. Allies

e Approves Extra Aid requested by President

WASH., Dec. 10 (WP).—The House of Representatives approved last night a supplemental bill to authorize \$500 million in additional aid to U.S. allies in this year, most of it for military forces of Cambodia. The bill also authorized aid to Israel.

Nixon had asked for \$1 billion in supplemental aid, but that was too large a sum to be authorized by Congress.

The House approved the bill 357-10. It authorizes the President to spend \$500 million in aid to U.S. allies in this year, most of it for military forces of Cambodia. The bill also authorized aid to Israel.

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members of the Foreign Affairs Committee quoted administration officials as saying that "trucks, small planes and river craft would also be needed to help more troops."

Approved by voice vote was an amendment by Rep. Peter W. Rodino, D., N.J., that would deny aid to any country which the President determines has not taken all appropriate action to prevent the illegal shipment of narcotics drugs to the United States.

In other developments: The House Rules Committee has reportedly agreed to hold a hearing Tuesday on Mr. Nixon's \$1.5-billion bill to help the nation's school districts reduce racial isolation. The White House has been pressing for House passage in the hope the Senate might then accept the bill in its session's closing days.

The House bill would authorize the first important federal aid for the explicit purpose of desegregating schools.

The House Internal Security Committee issued a revised list of 97 campus "radical leaders" and said "practical and reasonable persons know" some of their rhetoric has inflamed campus violence.

The report drops eight names from an earlier list of 65 in a report which U.S. District Judge Gerhard A. Gesell prohibited the U.S. Public Printer from distributing publicly. The list of names never was widely distributed, and Judge Gesell specifically ruled that individual members of Congress could circulate it.

Trimmed from the original list were all seven members of the National Committee to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee, the House group which the Internal Security Committee replaced. Also dropped was Dr. Linus Pauling, noted scientist and winner of the 1962 Nobel Peace Prize. There was no official explanation for the deletions.

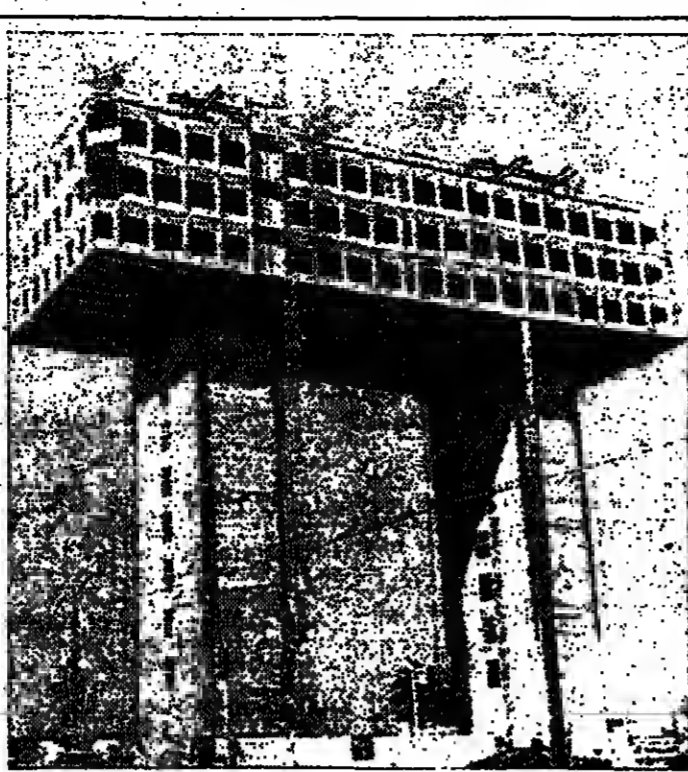
The Senate confirmed the nominations of two career foreign service officers to be ambassadors: Robert O. Blake, of Whitler, Calif., to the Republic of Haiti and John A. McGowan 3d, of Washington, to the Gabon Republic.

The Senate passed a bill authorizing \$35.5 million in appropriations to improve fire prevention, safety and operating conditions at nuclear-weapons production and research facilities. The bill, cleared by voice vote, was sent to the House. The safety measures stem from a survey of Atomic Energy Commission plants conducted after the fire that damaged the Rocky Flats, Colo., nuclear plant on May 11, 1969.

A Senate Commerce subcommittee has approved the use of \$100 million in federal funds for the Penn Central to meet railroad wage increases approved by Congress early today.

If the bill is approved by the entire Congress, it will be up to the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine whether the money is in the form of a direct loan or a federal loan guarantee.

Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind., who introduced the bill, said he was optimistic that it would clear both houses of Congress before adjournment, scheduled for the end of next week.



DOWN TO THE STREET IN BRICKS—Or cement. Whatever the material, this pi-shaped structure is a building going down in Mountain View, Calif. In a new method of construction, each floor is assembled on the ground and then jacked up the two inner service cores.

Conferees Vote SST Fund, Proxmire Vows a Filibuster

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—A House-Senate conference committee tonight approved a \$310-million appropriation to develop a supersonic transport plane. The amount is \$80 million less than the total requested by President Nixon, approved by the House but rejected by the Senate.

Two of the conferees, Sens. Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., and John O. Pastore, D., R.I., signed the conference report of the total \$2.7 billion transportation appropriations bill but said they still objected strongly to spending any money for the SST.

The compromise total represents \$105 million which already has been allocated to help develop two SST prototypes and \$105 million to continue the program further.

The decision is sure to touch off a battle on the Senate floor, where senators opposed to any SST spending have vowed a filibuster rather than allow the bill to become law.

Yesterday, Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., announced that the SST's Senate opponents would filibuster against the administration's entire transportation budget if it contained any restored funding of the SST development program.

Although Capitol Hill champions of the SST were confident that its development project would survive, Sen. Proxmire said the SST foes would prevail.

"There is no question that we have sufficient strength to carry out our objective of stopping the SST," Sen. Proxmire declared.

"We recognize that the essence of the legislative process is compromise, but the situation does not permit a compromise that would allow continuation of the government's backing of the SST."

Sen. Proxmire noted that it might be necessary to spend a substantial sum simply to cancel the program. The administration has said that termination costs, reimbursing the major SST contractors and the airlines that invested in the program, would be \$277 million—barely less than the cost of continuing the project.

Sen. Proxmire challenges the validity of that total, but said that the essential fight would involve not dollar figures but the question of continuing the program.

Senate champions of the SST suggested today that their opponents were "too reasonable" to resort to a filibuster, but gave no hint of their counterstrategy if such delaying devices were used.

U.S. High Court Hears Appeals Of 2 Objectors to Vietnam War

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Freeing men from Vietnam service because they conscientiously object to that conflict—but not to all wars—would lead to anarchy, Solicitor-General Erwin N. Griswold told the U.S. Supreme Court yesterday.

Lawyers for two opponents of the Vietnam war, who were denied conscientious objector exemptions, countered that the denials put the government in the unconstitutional stance of preferring one religion to another.

The court's decision in the two cases, not expected until next year, could dramatically affect the Selective Service System, which grants CO status only to men who oppose all wars.

Judging by the questions they posed, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Justices Hugo L. Black, Thurgood Marshall and Potter Stewart appeared to have serious reservations about granting exemptions to so-called "selective" objectors.

Two Men Appealed The appeals were brought by Louis A. Negre of Bakersfield, Calif., and Guy F. Gillette of Yonkers, N.Y.

Mr. Negre, 23, bases his opposition on Roman Catholic teachings under which an individual opposes a war his conscience tells him is "unjust." Mr. Negre first expressed his conscientious objection after he was inducted into the Army. He served four months in Vietnam and now is seeking a discharge from the reserves which the Army has refused.

Mr. Gillette, 26, describes himself as a humanist. He drew a two-year prison sentence for not reporting for induction after his draft board turned down his bid for CO exemption.

Urging the court to reject their appeals, Mr. Griswold cited the Selective Service Act's restriction of CO classification to men who are "conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form."

Permitting exemptions for men opposed to a particular war would open the door to persons refusing

U.S. to Mint A Space-Age \$1 'Ike' Coin

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Congress is nearing final approval for a space-age dollar coin bearing the likeness of the late President Eisenhower on the obverse side and a bald eagle landing on the moon on the reverse side. It will be the first U.S. dollar minted since 1935.

The legislation would authorize the minting of 150 million special "Ike" dollars with 40 percent silver, and also millions of other "Ike" dollar coins without silver next year.

It will picture a bald eagle, clutching olive branches in both claws, landing on the cratered moon. Behind its right wing will be the earth and above the eagle the Apollo 11 spacecraft.

The part-silver Eisenhower cartwheels will be sold at a premium and will be collectors' items because of the limited minting.

The House and Senate are expected to approve the move.

5 Military Young Ladies Join Social Aides at White House

By Elizabeth Shelton

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—Mrs. Richard M. Nixon thought it would be a "good idea," so the White House now has five young women as social aides, representing four military services.

In dress blues and gold aiguillettes, 1st Lt. Linda C. White, USMC, was the one who stood at the First Lady's side yesterday while Mrs. Nixon received 350 delegates to the second international Clean Air Congress.

1st Lt. White, 24, said she did not volunteer for the glamour job. "It just floated down from above," she explained, gesturing with immaculate white gloves. Her duty was to direct the guests toward a buffet table set with punchbowl and plates of Christmas cookies after they had met the President's wife.

Asked whether the military women will be expected to ask unaccompanied male guests to dance with them at White House social events, Lucy Winchester, social secretary to Mrs. Nixon, said "no." But they will be expected to dance with stag guests who ask them, she said.

The five are not the first of their sex to serve with the White House's flexible corps of 20-30 social aides. Mrs. Nixon said that last year the first woman, Capt. Nancy Buzzard, USAF, "went up the ladder, so I asked when we were going to get some more."

The more you know about classic cars, the more you like the 1936 Rolls-Royce



Imported from Scotland



Couture 4 rue de Castiglione 37 rue Jean-Goujon - Paris Boutique

The scene: Latin America

When leather is made soft and waterproof in a tanning factory in Brazil — When hundreds of Volkswagen bodies are dipped in paint baths near São Paulo — When Styropor sheets are put together for insulation of cold stores in Mexico — When an elegant Latin American lady chooses fabrics and colours for haute couture — BASF products, manufactured in Latin America, are part of the scene. We have subsidiaries on all continents. In South and Central America, too. In Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Columbia and Mexico. We manufacture dyestuffs and pigments, plastics and chemicals for the textile, leather and paper industries. Almost all our employees in Latin America are natives — even technicians, chemists and engineers. They are part of BASF's multinational team working for a better standard of living in our world. BASF — worldwide chemistry

BASF

Husak Asks Central Committee To End Pro-Dubcek Purges

PRAGUE, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Communist party First Secretary Gustav Husak argued today, against hard line opposition, that the purge of reformers sympathetic to his predecessor, Alexander Dubcek, has gone far enough and it is time for Czechoslovakia to begin building a more stable future.

In his assessment speech, Mr. Husak told the delegates that the party "has overcome the crisis situation and anarchy of the last years." He explained that this was only possible because of the purges of right-wing opportunists.

The party's 140-member Central Committee met in the Spanish Hall of the Prague Castle to hear Mr. Husak's report on the end of the purges and the beginning of a new phase designed to regain the nation's confidence in the party.

But party sources said Mr. Husak's formula came under heavy fire from hardliners within the committee, who demanded more purges. One critic today, they said, was Gen. Oskar Rytr, recently fired as chief liaison officer to the Russian occupation troops.

But Mr. Husak has the advantage of direct backing from the Kremlin and is confident of Central Committee approval, the sources said.

Brezhnev's Backing

They said Leonid I. Brezhnev, Soviet Communist party General Secretary, told Mr. Husak in Moscow last month that "no Communist party can recognize anything more left than itself." This was taken to mean that the party line, as set by Mr. Husak, is definitive and the hardliners must yield to it.

The Central Committee, in its three-day meeting, was expected to approve personnel changes that will remove many of the 7,000 hardliners in the Czechoslovak hierarchy and drop them into less influential jobs. They will be replaced by "moderates" more in line with Mr. Husak's stance.

Some 300,000 of the party's 1.4

million members have lost their party cards in the past year. All were supporters of Mr. Dubcek's 1968 reform program or opposed to the August, 1968, Russian invasion that crushed the reforms.

Mr. Husak's opponents—rallying around the so-called Nova Lva (New Left)—argued that the danger of "right-wing opportunists" still exists, despite the purges.

The committee meeting has been postponed four times because of this dispute.

Mr. Husak's report entitled "The Main Tasks of the Party after the Exchange of the Party Cards," looked ahead to a post-purge Czechoslovakia.

Another major report to be heard this week takes a backward glance at party development.

Sources say Mr. Dubcek's policy is labeled "counter-revolutionary," by the analysts, but it blamed pre-1968 Stalinists, led by former President Antonin Novotny, for creating "fertile soil for such a development."

Supreme Soviet Approves Budget

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (AP).—The 1,517 members of the Supreme Soviet today approved a record budget to finance next year's Soviet economy. As usual, there was not a single dissenting vote.

The budget includes an announced defense expenditure of 17.9 billion rubles (\$18.7 billion) about 11.1 percent of the total.

Finance Minister Vasily Garbuzov announced the budget total today, after unspecified "amendments" as 160,770,966,000 rubles (\$176,948,082,000).

Bonn-Moscow Phones

BONN, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—Semi-automatic telephone dialing has begun between West Germany and the Soviet Union, the Posts Ministry announced here today.

Lunokhod-1 Works Anew, Tass Reports

Functioning Normally After Hibernation

MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Lunokhod-1, the Soviet moon roving robot, has awakened from two weeks of hibernation during the lunar night and resumed its travels on the moon, the official news agency Tass said today.

The eight-wheeled vehicle landed in the Sea of Rains Nov. 17 aboard Luna-17 and hibernated against the subzero temperatures of the lunar night Nov. 24. It traveled 215 yards from Luna-17, sampling moon soil and televising its surroundings, during that first week.

The Tass dispatch indicated Lunokhod had resumed normal operations Tuesday.

"Lunar day set in on the moon in the area of the Sea of Rains on Dec. 8 and the automatic Lunokhod started a new stage of active work," the report said.

"The self-propelled vehicle has started moving on command from the long-range space communications center."

"Moving over the lunar surface, the vehicle also made several turns and television systems transmitted back to earth clear images of the lunar landscape," Tass said.

Functioning Normally

The dispatch said that during a regular communication session today the robot's systems were found to be "functioning normally."

It said a new experiment in testing the composition of moon soil had begun.

Lunokhod was parked and its solar battery hatched closed for the night-time period of 14 days until Tuesday. Its instruments continued functioning, however, and ground controllers twice checked up on the status of the robot by radio communications.

One experiment conducted during the hibernation was a precise measure of the distance between earth

World Bank Staff Aids E. Pakistan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—The staff of the World Bank will forge their traditional Christmas party this year and donate the money involved, about \$30,000, to disaster-stricken East Pakistan, officials said.

The money will go towards relief efforts for survivors of the November cyclone, and tidal waves which struck the Ganges delta area.

and the moon by means of a French-built laser beam reflector on the robot's chassis.

Scientists based in the Crimea bounced laser rays off this reflector last weekend, Tass said.

During its hibernation, the report said, temperatures dropped to minus 130 C (minus 203 F) around the robot. But the vehicle's inner machinery stayed at a comfortable 15 C (59 F) due to a special heating system.

"There has been no indication how long the robot, which is powered by the sun, will be able to keep working."

Apollo Battery Still Works Well

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (AP).—The atomic battery for the automatic experiment station placed on the moon by the Apollo 12 astronauts 13 months ago is still generating more electric power than called for in design, its manufacturer said yesterday.

The first year of operation shows that the SNAP-27 radioisotope thermoelectric generator is most efficient in the cold of the lunar night, said Daniel J. Fink, vice-president and general manager of the General Electric Co. space division, Philadelphia, who forecast that it would continue to generate power at the design level for five or six more years.

Sicily Strike Opens Week Of Agitation

Regional Walkouts Called by 3 Unions

ROME, Dec. 10 (AP).—A four-hour general strike in Sicily today began a week of agitation by the country's three main unions demanding social reforms from the government.

The strike in Sicily is to be followed in the next six days by other general walkouts in all other Italian regions. Some of the strikes are to last 24 hours, others four hours or less.

The protest was mainly concerned with demands for school and housing reforms.

The agitation went on despite the start today of a series of meetings between Premier Emilio Colombo and leaders of the three unions. The first meeting dealt with development problems in southern Italy, where the government hopes to create a million new jobs in the next ten years.

500 Schools Struck

Meanwhile, about 500 secondary schools—one-third of all those in Italy—were shut down or "occupied" by protesting students today.

The reasons for the protests varied from north to south. In northern and central Italy, political motives played a large role.

Many student bodies were led by extreme leftist factions demanding revision of programs and unprecedented decision-making powers for students.

In the south the protests generally supported demands for more facilities. The student want more classrooms, scientific equipment for their laboratories and an end to the constant rotation of professors.

Typhoid in Amman

AMMAN, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Thirty cases of typhoid have been reported here in the last three weeks, Health Ministry sources said today.

Henry Varnum Poor, Artist Noted for Pottery, Tile Work

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (NYT).—Henry Varnum Poor, 82, a noted American artist, died Tuesday at his home in New York City, N.Y.

Mr. Poor, who was born in Chapman, Kan., on Sept. 30, 1888, had achieved many honors in many fields of art, as teacher, muralist, and ceramist, to name a few of his fields.

He received an AB degree from Stanford University in 1910 and went to Europe to study. He received most of his art education at the Slade School in London and the Academie Julien in Paris.

From Paris he moved on to Rome, where he became resident artist at the American Academy in 1950. This in turn led to an appointment as professor of painting at Columbia University in 1952.

Pottery, Tile Specialist

In New York, he became known as a specialist in pottery and tile decoration.

His paintings are on permanent exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Whitney Museum, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Newark Museum, the San Francisco Museum, the Cleveland Museum and the Addison Memorial Museum in Andover, Mass.

Mr. Poor designed and executed 12 mural panels for the Department of Justice Building in Washington, a heroic mural, entitled "Conservation of American Wildlife," for the Department of Interior Building in Washington, and a large fresco, "The Land Grant Mural," for Pennsylvania State College. He designed a fresco for the building of the Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal.

Mr. Poor was a founder and first president in 1946 of the Shopenhagan (Maine) School of Painting and Sculpture, in an area where many artists worked.

Leslie Cannon

LONDON, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—Trade unionist Leslie Cannon, 60, an ex-Communist who cracked the Communist grip on Britain's Electrical Trades Union, died yesterday.

Mr. Cannon, who started work as an apprentice electrician and later became a full-time union official, left the Communist party in 1956 over the Soviet invasion of Hungary.

William Yost Freyer

GREENSBORO, N.C., Dec. 10 (NYT).—William Yost Freyer, 83, president of Vitek Chemical, now Richardson-Merrell, Inc., the large pharmaceutical manufacturer and distributor, died Tuesday after a long illness.

Glady's de Maubiane

PARIS, Dec. 10 (AP).—Vicomtesse Glady's de Maubiane, 86, sister of the late cosmetic manufacturer Elizabeth Arden, died at the American Hospital here today.

A memorial service is to be held at the American Cathedral in Paris next Monday.

Helsinki SALT Talks to Close Next Friday

HELSINKI, Dec. 10 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet negotiators agreed today to wind up the current round of strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) Dec. 18 and resume again as early as possible next year.

The recess date still has to be confirmed by "home governments" while the exact resumption date is still being discussed, conference sources said.

The United States for its part hopes to be able to get negotiations under way again next year around late February or early March, they said.

Gerard C. Smith and Vladimir S. Semenov, the U.S. and Soviet chief negotiators, held their 12th working session today since the third round of SALT began Nov. 2.

The meeting lasted 45 minutes and was described as "business-like, constructive and cordial."

Belgium Moves Toward Reforms Over Languages

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Premier Gaston Eyskens today won parliamentary approval for a constitutional reform aimed at solving Belgium's long-standing language dispute.

The proposed reforms will give more autonomy to Belgium's French and Flemish-speaking language groups in their respective areas.

Mr. Eyskens won the necessary two-thirds majority in the House of Representatives in voting after a marathon 12-hour session of parliament ended early today. The bill now goes to the Senate.

The vote broke a two-year deadlock on the constitutional reforms persistently blocked by militant French and Flemish-speaking groups in parliament.

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DEATH NOTICE

Mr. and Mrs. John Barbara Graham, Mrs. Patricia Graham, Misses Vicki and Joy Graham, regret to announce the death of Madame La Vicomtesse Henri de Maubiane, née Gladys Graham, Médaille d'Argent de la Ville de Paris, their mother, aunt and grandmother, died the 10th of December, 1970, at the American Hospital, Neuilly. Services will be held at 11 a.m. in the American Cathedral, 23 Ave. George V, Paris 8e, the 14th of December, at 11. Please assemble at the American Cathedral.

The Board of Directors of Elizabeth Arden, Incorporated, Directors and the personnel of this Company regret to announce the death of Madame La Vicomtesse Henri de Maubiane, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, Médaille d'Argent de la Ville de Paris, who was President of the Company from 1920 to 1968, died the 10th of December, 1970, in Paris. Services will be held the 14th of December at 11 a.m. in the American Cathedral, 23 Ave. George V, Paris-8e. This announcement is the sole notification.

Hussein Said To Press U. For More A

\$125 Million Sou Over 5-Year Perio

By Benjamin Wells

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan yesterday said he has asked the United States for an additional \$125 million in military aid over the next five years.

Informants said that the king was in addition to the \$30 million in military equipment being supplied by the Nixon administration.

The supplemental foreign aid was before Congress \$30 million, Jordanian sources said. It is intended for both economic assistance and for replacing equipment destroyed or captured during fighting last September between King Hussein's army and Palestinian guerrillas.

Informants said that the king requested \$125 million in military aid in talks with Secretary R. Laird at the Defense Department. Afterward, they said, King Hussein's military aid request began a joint review by Jordanian officials.

It was disclosed that the king principally for M-80 anti-tank missiles and U.S. tanks and F-104 jets. Jordan is said to be seeking a wide range of military equipment including for modernization of its forces.

The king arrived here on an "official" but not scale "state" visit.

King Hussein is reported to have expressed a strong desire for early resumption of the East peace talks under the auspices of U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

Law sources said that they were more confident that such a move could be resumed before the end of the current Arab cease-fire on Feb. 5.

They said that the king also sought clarification of policy toward Palestine, a topic which has been a major concern of the Jordanian government since the Six Day War.

Mr. Rogers is said to have said that the United States has a preference for a future of the West Bank, but that its fate should be decided by the Arabs.

However, other sources said that in highly pressurized within the administration, several senior officials believe the eventual establishment of a Palestinian entity, if not as such.

Libyan Premier Assails Jordan Over U.S. Aid

CAIRO, Dec. 10 (UPI).—Premier Col. Moammar Khadafi assailed Jordan for asking the United States for aid to fight the Palestinians' movement with the help of the United States.

In a speech last night at a mass rally in Tripoli, Mr. Khadafi called for renunciation of two Yemeni states and of a unified Yemen into posed federation of Egypt, the Sudan and Syria.

The official Tripoli radio, in a rally honoring the Syrian Premier Hafez Assad, said the Libyan premier said that "Our duty is to tell the people that we condemn the aid and his clique to their cooperation with the operation with the United States and Israel to liquidate Syria in Jordan and to the Palestine revolution."

49th Big-4 Talk Record No Progress

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 10 (UPI).—The 49th meeting of the Big Four powers on the Middle East today produced no progress.

The meeting Wednesday under the auspices of Ambassador Jacques K. Morizet, Diplomatic source said, "exact replicas of two meetings," which he described as fruitless.

Gentile Chosen, Discusses Plans For Met Opera

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The Metropolitan Opera yesterday chose Goro Gentile, the 63-year-old head of the Royal Opera House in Stockholm, to replace Rudolf Bing as general manager.

The Swedish administrator and stage director immediately said that he planned to modernize the Metropolitan's repertoire and to stress theatrical and dramatic aspects of opera as much as the music.

Mr. Bing's contract expires in June, 1972, but his successor will join the company next June.

Mr. Gentile said he plans to stage and direct some Met productions while he is general manager. "I am both an administrator and a director," he said, "but I take the artistic point of view chiefly."

Mr. Gentile said he plans to use smaller theaters of the Lincoln Center complex to experiment with new and unusual operas.

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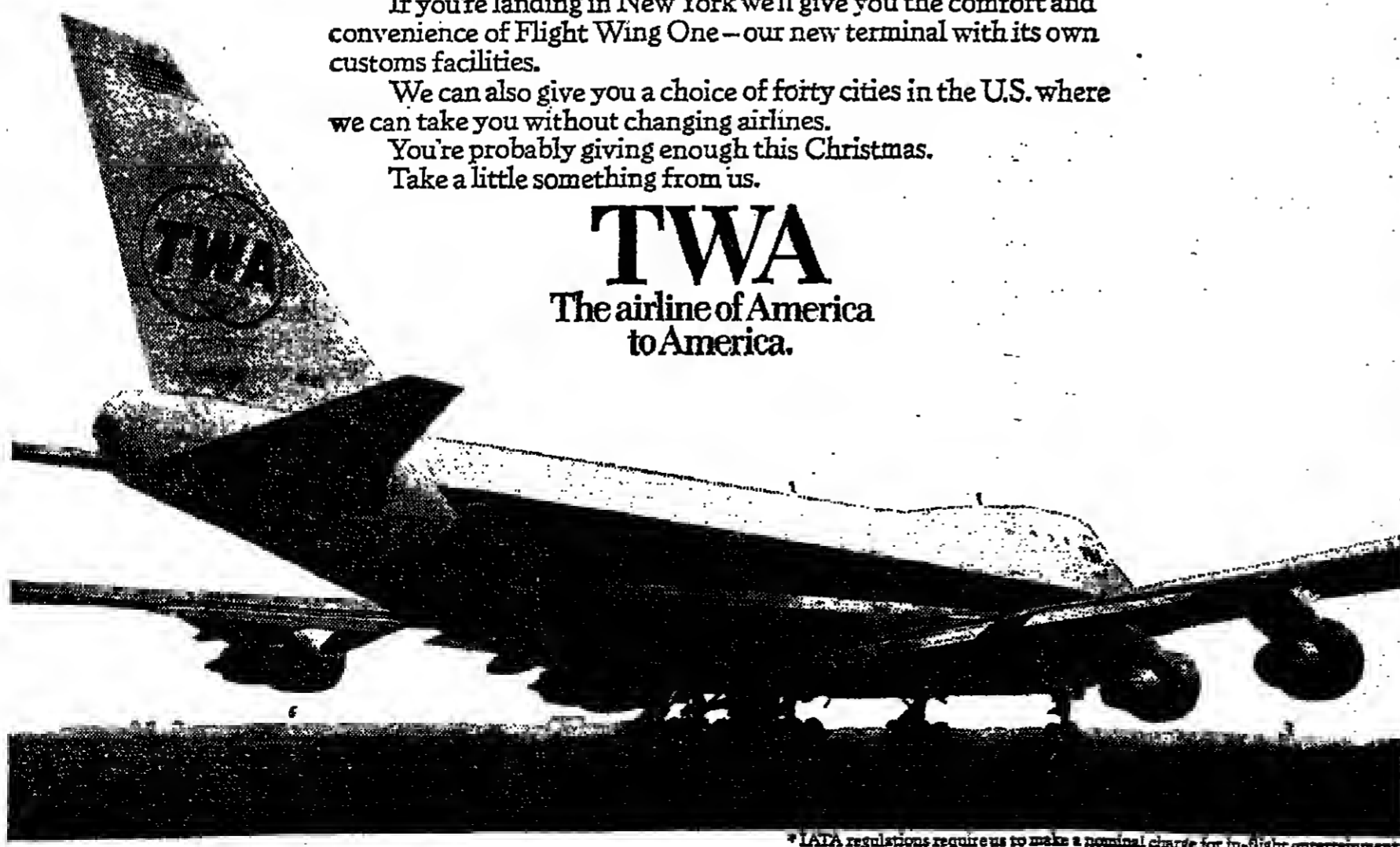
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Row Over Emergency Powers

h Labor MP Suspended sh Government Dispute

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP).—Conor Lenihan, a top United Nations official, was suspended from the assembly today during a row over Ireland's seizure of emergency powers, including the right to suspend the constitution.

Prize ds Made

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP).—The Nobel Prize ceremony, which was held in the city hall today, was a banquet by Dr. Gierow, that my involuntary not darken the festivity ceremony. I would, in less than that my your festival.

creates cannot avoid responsibility on accident. Every- in the city hall I see this fact as a

formalities always Dec. 10, the anniversary in 1895 of Alfred established the prize.

Price in Oslo prize, which is always strictly in Oslo by the parliament, went this Norman Borlaug, of States, for his research d grains. The other rs are chosen by the acmy, along with in Economic estab- 1968 by the Central vened to honor Nobel, carries an award equal 75,000.

Prof. Louis Neel, of 15 of Grenoble, France, James Watson, a Swed- a now at the Univer- 1962, in San Diego. nistry prize went to Leloir, a French-born citizen, who teaches at e for Biochemical Re- Buenos Aires.

They were Dr. Julius the National Institute ealth, in Bethesda, Md. n Euler, of the Royal stitute, in Stockholm, ard Katz, a German- 1961, who is a pro- niversity College, Lon-

edics award was won by A. Samuelson, of the 15 Institute of Tech- 1955. Samuelson was doing more than any amporary economist "to vel of scientific analysis e theory."

aches at the ceremony e rather a pessimistic life and mankind. chairman of the board s of the Nobel Founda- 1968. Brown, said at ing that there was "a ast" illustrated by the es—and the evident in the human race to learn ve on its little planet in and mutual understand-

uld all so much like to it this contrast will gra- 1968. Dr. Brown said: "sometimes we can hard- ing that the contrast is, 1968, increasing."

Chile Resume Ties GO, Chile, Dec. 10 (Reu- ban chargé d'affaires andez Ona presented his yesterday at the Foreign ere. He is the first Cuban redited to Chile since all of the Organization of States except Mexico lomatic relations with the overment.

Speaker Con Breslin ousted Brendan Corish, Labor party leader, and two other members last night after all three refused to accept a government explanation of the emergency powers.

Repeat of Rights

Amid a chorus of shouts from government deputies, he accused the government of an impending partial repeal of the convention on human rights.

"It is not a ruling which any respectable president of a public assembly would have taken," said Mr. O'Brien.

"This is despicable conduct. This is mob law," cried Paddy Burke, a government deputy.

When Mr. O'Brien directly refused to sit down, Premier Lynch moved his expulsion, which was carried by a 65-to-12 vote.

The suspended Labor deputies must miss Dail debates for four successive sessions.

Critics College undergraduates, refusing to attend lectures in protest over the government action, held "teach-ins" on international and legislation on higher education instead.

Both sides, seeing representatives of the Electricity Council, the central body of the nationalized supply industry, while union leaders waited in another room in the blacked-out Department of Employment.

Mr. Carr left for 10 Downing Street to report to Prime Minister Edward Heath; the lights flickered and returned to the ministerial department. Officials later confirmed that both sides would resume face-to-face talks tomorrow.

Negotiations between the unions, representing 125,000 electricity workers, and the council broke off at the end of last week.

"I think this is a considerable step forward," said Mr. Feather. Virtually all parts of the country—and all segments of society—were affected by the disruption caused by the electrical workers' demand for more pay.

Queen Elizabeth, appearing during the day at ceremonies starting the cancer-research fund campaign by the Royal College of Pathologists, decided to walk up two flights of stairs rather than risk being trapped in a stalled elevator.

Later, electric power was cut in Buckingham Palace. The royal family dined by candlelight.

With electricity reduced by 31 percent at tea time, candles and flashlights became rare and expensive commodities in downtown London. Single 8-inch and 10-inch candles cost 40 or 50 cents along Fleet Street, Bond Street and in Piccadilly.

Several London hospitals announced that all operations had been canceled, except for dire emergencies, and a handful of hospitals said they might have to turn new patients away because of the backlog of patients in need of surgery.

In Northern Ireland, possibly the area most severely hit by the power

Russia Orbits Cosmos-384 MOSCOW, Dec. 10 (AP).—The Soviet Union today launched another Cosmos satellite, the 384th in the top-secret series, the news agency Tass announced. The satellite's first revolution of the earth took 89.5 minutes, Tass said.



IT WAS TWO AGAINST ONE—The driver of what was once a car explained it like this: he saw only one trolley approaching a level crossing at Valhingen, West Germany, and thought he could beat it across when he was hit by a second trolley coming from the opposite direction. When the police got him out of his car, he was, they said, speechless but otherwise unharmed.

12 Reported Dead in Peru Earthquake

LIMA, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—A strong earthquake shook northern Peru and southern Ecuador during the night, killing at least a dozen persons and injuring many others, a government spokesman said here today.

The tremor lasted 40 seconds just before midnight, sending the population rushing from their homes and creating panic as parts of buildings crashed into the streets.

The Peruvian Geophysical Institute said the quake caused damage in several towns, but details were scanty.

In Piura, about 540 miles northwest of Lima, huge pieces fell from the corridors of the ancient cathedral as the ground shook, and masonry crashed into the streets from other buildings.

All the deaths and injuries so far reported were in the small towns of Sullana and Querecotillo, but the quake affected Peru's five northern departments of Tumbes, Piura, Lambayeque, Cajamarca and Ica.

The geophysical institute located the epicenter of the earthquake in the Bay of Guayaquil, 50 miles north of Tumbes. It registered 7.5 on the open-ended Richter scale—only slightly less than the one which devastated north-central Peru last May 31, killing approximately 70,000 persons.

The area affected by last night's earthquake lies along the Peru-Ecuador border. Much of it is desert.

French Couple Found Guilty of Infanticide

LYONS, Dec. 10 (AP).—A factory worker and his wife were found guilty today of killing three to five of their newborn children and burying the bodies in the garden of their modest house in southern France.

René Thien, 45, was sentenced to ten years in jail and his wife, Marie-Antoinette, 38, to five years. They had freely confessed to three murders to police, who were alerted by neighbors in the little town of Grigny, near Givors.

But a police pathologist said he had found the remains of four and possibly five infants. The couple has three living children.

Swiss Envoy Kidnappers Ask Brazil to Free 70 Prisoners

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 10 (UPI).—The federal police chief of the Guanabara State region, Gen. Luis Carlos Reis de Freitas, said today that terrorists who kidnapped the Swiss Ambassador had demanded the release of 70 prisoners to be exiled to Algeria, Mexico, or Chile.

Gen. Freitas gave the first confirmation by a Brazilian official that the widely reported offer to exchange Ambassador Giovanni Enrico Bucher, 57, for 70 prisoners was in fact an authentic one.

The Rio newspaper Jornal do Brasil, citing police sources, said in today's editions that the government had started laying plans for release of the prisoners in exchange for Mr. Bucher's life.

It said that the prisoners, presently scattered around the country, would be sent out of the country in three groups—two of 25 and one of 20—to Algeria, Mexico and Chile.

Meanwhile, the kidnappers faced a possible death penalty if caught following the death early today of Helio Cayvalho Araujo, 44, the federal police bodyguard shot and wounded during Mr. Bucher's abduction on Monday.

One of the kidnappers shot Mr. Araujo in the spine as the bodyguard tried to pull out his service revolver after Mr. Bucher's car was ambushed on a busy Rio street.

The Swiss Embassy had announced yesterday that Chargé d'Affaires William Roch had received a letter from Mr. Bucher saying "I am in good condition and well treated."

Chile Is Willing
SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 10 (AP).—Chile is willing to give political asylum to Brazilian political prisoners involved in the kidnapping of Mr. Bucher the government said today, but so far Brazil has made no such request.

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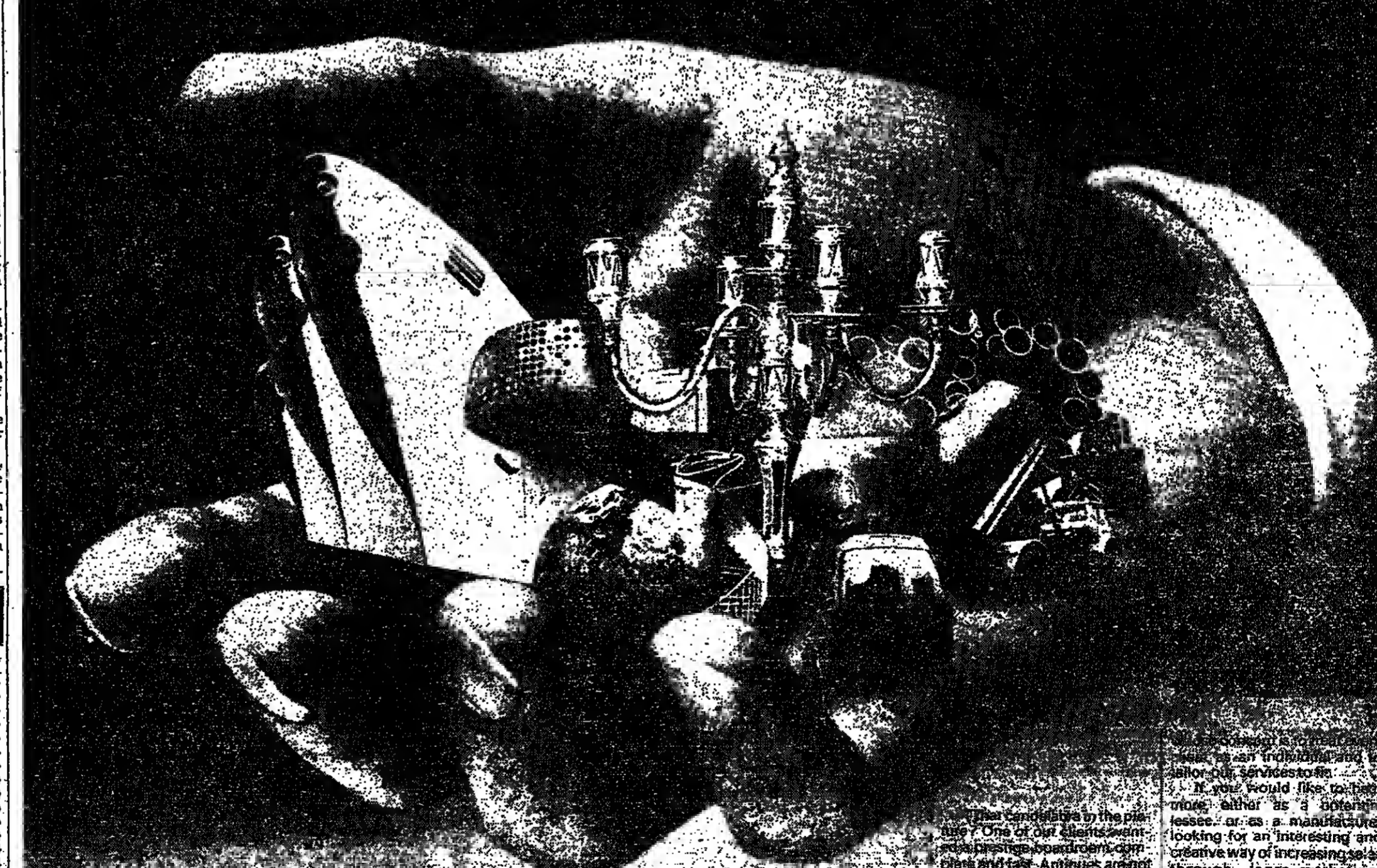
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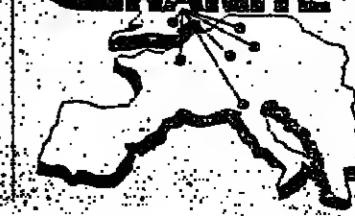
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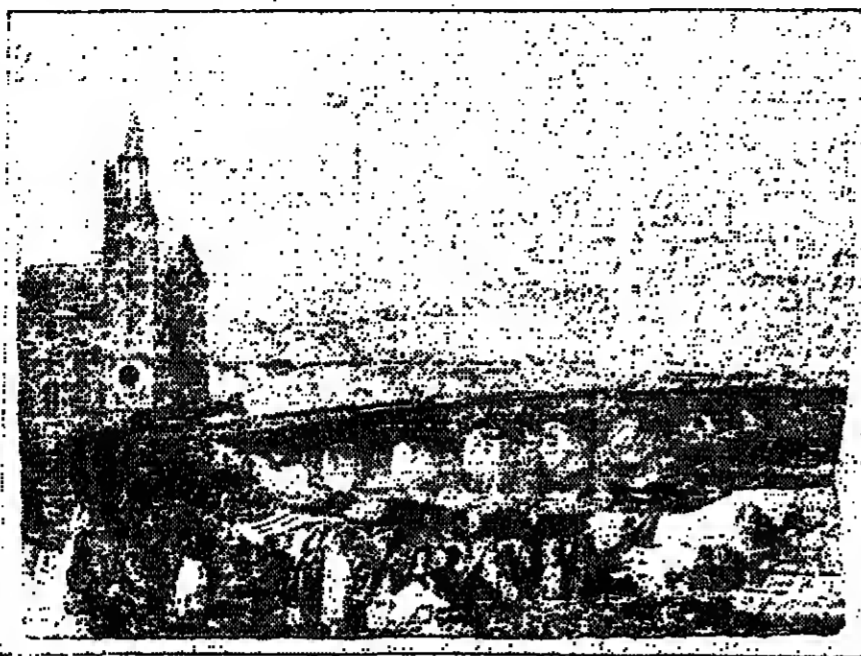
The Extraordinary Vision of J.M.W. Turner

By Rona Dobson

BRUSSELS.—Obtaining the first-ever overseas loan of 100 specially chosen watercolors by J.M.W. Turner is something of a scoop for the Belgian Fine Arts authorities and for the British Council, sponsors of the cross-Channel operation. And it is also a morale builder for the Brussels Museum of Modern Art, still in cramped provisional premises after years of waiting for new quarters.

Considered by many—including scholar-critic Sir Kenneth Clark—to be by far the greatest painter England has ever produced, Turner, in the late 18th and early 19th century, soared away from all the placid color conventions imprisoning his contemporaries. In 1816, William Hazlitt, in one of his "Round Table" essays, discussed Turner in obviously puzzled terms. Although Hazlitt recognized that Turner was the "ablest landscape painter now living," painting pictures of the elements of air, earth, and water, he sternly qualified them as being "too much abstractions of aerial perspective."

In the Brussels exhibition, the whole span of Turner's subtle and seemingly unbounded color range can be seen. These are watercolors of 19th-century Europe, showing lakes, cities, rivers, cathedrals and castles that Turner visited on his many voyages. On these trips, he used



Turner's watercolor of the Flower Market and Pont au Change in Paris.

to take tremendously long walks, on mountain passes, along endless river banks, through unknown city streets. He would be up at dawn for a mountain sunrise, out on a lake at mid-night to watch the night sky on the water. Then, back to England with a great stack of sketchbooks, full of material for later development.

The "development" was seldom conventional. Even his view of Venice is fresh and different, familiar outlines of palaces and bell towers subordinated to the almost phosphorescent flow of light. The Doge's Palace, glint-

ing pale gold, floats tenuously in a wash of surrounding blues, the Dogana and distant Zattere are outlines on a sky filling with dawn; an outdoor theater is an "aerial abstraction" of bold whirling red reflections and spectral white spaces.

Turner's Paris

Turner's Paris is a lively, peopled place where crowds parade along the Seine, and St. Cloud is all woody slopes above a rural riverside.

The Swiss series stands apart from the others with their almost hallucinatory colors. Here,

Turner is prodigal with the deeper, colder shades to capture the mountains, lakes and glaciers. The scenes have calm serenity except when a sudden storm of snow winds bears down on two human figures at a dark center point.

The English paintings include those he made at Petworth Castle, home of the Earl of Egremont, a friend and one of his patrons. They are unusual in that several show interiors, a relatively rare subject for Turner. Although the pictures are softly blurred as his skies and sunsets, they are still distinctly rooms, with decorated ceilings, chandeliers, groups of people—rather like a stage set slightly out of focus.

But for all his deliberately abstract technique, Turner was unassailable in his draftsman-ship and observation. The architectural detail, topographical outlines, indications of people in a scene emerge enhanced by all the inspired intoxication of color. The watercolor of Lucerne, for example, shows the town in clear detail; the turreted towers and castles look like mirages—but they are real places.

This show is hand-picked for quality. One or two of Turner's earlier paintings have been included to illustrate his progress from the artificial, heavily classical style of crumbling pillars and romantic ruins, which he discarded eventually as too contrived. These early works underline the extraordinary thrust of a powerful vision that carried forward from his own era into the future.

Turner Watercolors, Musée d'Art Moderne, 1 Place Royale, Brussels. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission: 20 Belgian francs (about 40 cents). Guided tours in English available.

Woman Jurist

PARIS, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—Belgian-born writer Françoise Mallet-Joris has been elected to the Goncourt literary prize for her novel, "The Woman Who Sings." Mallet-Joris, 39, was the only woman to be so honored. Colette, the French novelist who died in 1954, was the only other woman to serve on the jury.

WINE: Drinking Sauternes

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Fads have their advantages: they allow you to pursue certain unfashionable pleasures at minimal cost and with no competition.

Take white wines, for instance. The current snobbery is to drink only the dry ones and to look down the end of one's nose at the sweet wines of Sauternes as being fit only for little old ladies left over from the Victorian era.

On the left bank of the Garonne 25 miles southeast of Bordeaux, Sauternes is considered by many connoisseurs to produce the greatest white wines in the world. (Apropos—and dictionaries are damned—many wine lovers think that the correct spelling ought to retain the final "s," to set them off from their California copies which, using the English spelling, do not have it on their labels.)

Of course the anti-Sauternes sentiment does not apply to the first great growth, Chateau d'Yquem, which is drunk not for its fabulous qualities but because it is so famous and so expensive that it must be right to drink it.

But there are many others, the first and second growths, some of which can be nearly as good as a Chateau d'Yquem although they cost anywhere from half to a quarter as much. In fact, you can often buy superb

Sauternes of excellent years for as little as \$2.50.

Timid Signs

Why these magnificent golden wines sell so low in esteem (Chateau d'Yquem has even produced a dry wine under another name) is a mystery but now is the time to take advantage of it, for the first timid signs of a return to favor have already begun to appear in France.

This is also the best time of year to drink rich, sweet wines. They are easier to take in cold weather and they go well with much of the rich, holiday fare. About the only thing Sauternes are still generally served with is dessert, a striking indication of contemporary lack of imagination. Only the sugar in this great wine is being made use of against the sugar in the dessert, and this can at times make for a cloying amount of sweetness.

Sauternes is much better with fruit, but it is as good at the beginning of a meal. A small glass of Sauternes makes a perfect aperitif and it does very nicely with oysters.

Yes, oysters. Not the more acid Portuguese *Ames de claret* and *espéculo* but the flat Belon type whose marine fatness matches both the soft glycerine and the faint taste of iodine in Sauternes.

No wine goes better with *foie gras*, for Sauternes is as rich and full as the fat liver and

yet there is a slight touch of almond-like bitterness to both of them that completes the harmony.

Sauternes is a fine accompaniment to fish prepared with rich cream sauces, especially when the same wine has gone into the sauce, and this would be equally true of veal or chicken.

What wine could possibly better harmonize with *canard à l'orange*, matching both the strong taste of the duck and the sweetness of the sauce? Or roast pork with peaches? In Sauternes itself, the natives drink it with simple roast chicken and it even goes with game such as quail with cherries or muscat grapes.

The fact that its mellow richness is also very good with Roquefort cheese brings us full circle back to dessert. Thus Sauternes can accompany an entire meal, as can any wine, provided that the meal is built around the wine rather than vice versa.

Naturally, all the above applies to Barsac which is Sauternes because it has the legal right to either name. There are subtle differences due to soil and exposure, for Barsac is grown on flat land and Sauternes on gently rolling terrain. Barsac tends to be slightly less sweet and rich but with a somewhat more fruity fragrance than Sauternes.

On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—This is how critics rate new plays:

"Mahabharata," a Kathakali dance drama from Kerala in Southern India, presented at Hunter College by the Kerala Kalamandir Kathakali company on its first U.S. tour, "is like nothing seen in the West before," writes Clive Barnes of The New York Times. "Most of the Indian dancing we have seen has been either Bharata Natyam, or Kathak... Kathakali is far more dramatic." The company, he says, is "clearly wonderful," and you "don't have to know about Kathakali dance to recognize its authority and excellence." Barnes, who was seeing Kathakali dance drama for the first time, said there were times he was "most extraordinarily bored—especially at the beginning." But, looking back, it "is not the boring I really recall but the moments of pure theatrical grandeur." The company scheduled three performances in New York, each one different. "Mahabharata" was the first to be presented.

"The Adding Machine," a 1932 play by Elmer Rice that apparently startled pre-Depression audiences with what it said about the dehumanization of

the white-collar worker, "is almost as obsolete as its hero." Mel Gussow reports in The Times. The story concerns a Mr. Zero (played by Neil Flanagan) who is fired after 25 years of service and replaced by an adding machine. (In response, he kills his boss, is executed and sent to heaven where he is employed at an adding machine.) Neil Flanagan plays the lead, becoming restrained and modest; Gussow says, "The large cast 'inhabits the play with apparent ease.' Directed by Dick Gaffield, the play is being presented by the off-Broadway Workshop of the Players Art at the (WPA) theater.

"Three... With Women in Mind," three one-act plays given at Unit Theater, got a mixed review from Mel Gussow in The Times. Arthur Salner, drama critic for The Village Voice, whose long one-act "I Hear It Kissing Me Ladies" is the main piece of the evening, proves "a serious, thoughtful playwright," Gussow says. "By design episode," the play seems on occasion "more of still life than a play," the critic says, but it "evokes a mood of loneliness and sadness" and, eventually, "captures the essential apathy of Salner's ladies." Of the two curtain-risers "Jeff Chandler," by David Shumaker, who directed the entire evening, "would be better served as a monologue." Gussow says, since Nasser Volkman, the lead in the Nasser plays, "seems to be a good actress when she has something to act." According to Gussow she "even gives momentary play to Mr. Shumaker's other play, 'How a Nice Girl Named Janice Contracted Syphilis,' about a virgin male (Paul Ricci) who, on the brink of matrimony, wants to prove his manhood with an admiring whore."

New 'Merry Widow'

John Cranko's new production of Lehár's "The Merry Widow," originally scheduled for early December by the Stuttgart Opera, has been rescheduled for Dec. 31.

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Special Report

Setting an American Education in Europe

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an eye on them," especially in
view of current campus prob-
lems back home.

● That many parents, as well
as the students themselves, have
a genuine interest in the Euro-
pean country in which they are
living, and the language and
culture of the country.

● That the international
schools and colleges available
provide, in their view, a
standard of high school and
college education which will be
accepted by U.S. universities
and business organizations if
the students should decide to
return to the United States to
work or continue their studies
at some later stage.

● The snob factor, largely
stemming from parents who
want to reap the kudos which
are allegedly derived from being
able to say that their youngster
was educated at such-and-such
school or college in Paris, Rome,
Geneva or elsewhere in Europe.

Certainly, student violence,
the disruption of studies and
the problem of drugs in the
United States have had a con-
siderable influence on the atti-
tude of the parents in particu-
lar, as well as the students
themselves.

The existence of similar prob-
lems in Europe is recognized, but
they are thought to be less
intense generally and sporadic
by comparison with the sustain-
ed level prevailing in the United
States.

U.S. Curricula

The result has been a marked
increase in the number of
schools and colleges in Britain
and Europe which specialize
in providing an American cur-
riculum.

In one leading college tailored
for American students in
Paris some 65 percent of the 320
students are the offspring of
Americans who are living in
Europe on a long-term basis.
About 12 percent of the stu-
dent body are non-Americans and
the remainder are either sent to
Europe to study by their
parents in the United States, or
decide themselves to come to
Europe to study.

The proportion is similar at
a college in Britain which now
offers a full four-year bachelor's
degree especially for American
students.
About 50 percent of this col-

lege's 110 students come from
American families living in Eu-
rope, and some 15 percent are
non-American, while the re-
mainder come from the States.

There are two major reasons
for the presence of the "for-
eign" element in schools and
colleges oriented toward an
American-style education.

Firstly, the schools and col-
leges regard as essential a per-
centage of suitable non-Ameri-
can students because the mix-
ture of nationalities, races and
languages is recognized as an
essential ingredient for such in-
ternational institutions.

Secondly, according to one
college lecturer, it exists be-
cause "the parents, or the non-
American students themselves,
have no faith in their own
institutions or education."

Students who are sent by their
parents in the United States to



Associated Press

come here and qualify the easy
way. And we are not interested
in that type of student."

While the intention of this
college is to provide a two year
arts degree course and thus
prepare American students for
their return to the United
States to take the full four-year
bachelor degree there is an
increasing tendency for students
to continue their studies in Eu-
rope, rather than return to the
United States.

Most go to Britain, which of-
fers degrees that are welcomed
and recognized in most cases in
the U.S. Some go to German

where else, and they are inter-
ested in living, which they can
do here.

"They have virtually no in-
volvement in local student polit-
ical movements. They are well
aware of the CRS (French
riot police) and the statute
regarding the expulsion of stu-
dents. They go along to demon-
strations just to gawk and take
a look, but few take part."

"They do not identify with
local student demonstrations,
and nor do they identify with
student demonstrations in the
States."

He qualified this by adding

A key factor in the status of
these institutions in Europe is
their ability to become accredi-
ted to one of the regional asso-
ciations of colleges and second-
ary schools in the United States.
This is a difficult process, and
not many make the grade. A
primary qualification is whether
the school or college is a profit-
making, or non-profit-making
concern. These associations do
not accept profit-making insti-
tutions for membership.

The purpose of this is to en-
sure in schools and colleges in
Europe a standard which is
compatible with schools, and

standard, and so we must wait
and see.

However, the two colleges in
Europe which have started these
four-year bachelor degree
courses are both profit-making
concerns, and that, in itself, is
enough to cause alarm to the
academics of the non-profit-
making colleges.

What is the standard of these
secondary school and college in-
stitutions in Europe?

One senior professor and col-
lege administrator in Paris said
that in his view there were only
five or six colleges in Europe
and Britain where the adver-
tised American system of teach-
ing was fulfilled to any stand-
ard acceptable in the United
States.

With regard to secondary or
high schools, he said that the
standard was about average, by
comparison with the United
States, on the basis of the qual-
ifications of the applicants at
his college.

"We would like them to be
better, naturally, but they are
about on average with high
school applicants in the States."

One college which offers 11
scholarships for entry each year
would like, according to the reg-
istrar, to offer more. "We would
like, for instance, to be able to
give scholarships to attract the
children of—shall we say—the
U.S. service sergeants serving
in Britain and Germany, and
who produce kids just as intel-
ligent as any, but don't have
the money to send them to col-
leges in Europe such as this."

He was quick to add that his
college, a non-profit-making
concern, is not a wealthy insti-
tution, and that its fees, includ-
ing book and miscellaneous
charges, amount to \$1,675 a
year. This sum was reduced
slightly for foreigners, who
would nevertheless find fees ex-
pensive by comparison with
their own institutions.

He also stressed that it was
cheaper for an American stu-
dent to attend his college than
to attend, for instance, George
Washington University in Wash-
ington D.C.
About 40 of this college's stu-

dent body of more than 300
come from parents who are in
the U.S. military or diplomatic
service, and thus are subject,
as a result of their father's
work, to landing back in Wash-
ington at short notice.

For this reason the college
has a reciprocal arrangement
with the George Washington
University, under which it will
take up to 50 sophomore stu-
dents from Washington each
year on a one-year course of
study.

In return, any one of its stu-
dents who is "recommended"
by the college—and recommend-
ed means that the college can-
not hold itself responsible for
how the student reacts to life
in the United States on return
—will be accepted there.

School Drop-Outs

The number of colleges and
schools which provide such a
special service for Americans
and foreigners in Europe is
hossoming. But there are losses
also.

As one lecturer said: "The
number is growing, but at the
same time some are dropping
out, and falling by the way-
side."

Asked whether the growth in
the number of schools and col-
leges in Europe could be attrib-
uted to the fact that the aver-
age American parent in Europe
was in the higher income bracket,
and that there was, there-
fore, money to be made in this
business, he said:

"In our college there is no
question of all the parents being
wealthy. Admittedly, none are
poor, and virtually all are in
the upper bracket on European
standards. But on American
standards most work out at a
middle level, even though we
have a few famous names. But
some students don't know where
the next franc is coming from."

"Yes, I suppose there is mon-
ey to be made in running these
establishments in Europe, if
you are a profit-making con-
cern, but even then it is not
easy, especially if you do the
job properly."

There is a new breed of young American, who was either born
in Europe or has spent his formative years here. Many are study-
ing American curricula at a number of European centers.

study in Europe, or who choose
to come to study themselves,
are carefully screened before
they are admitted, according to
one lecturer.

"We are particularly careful
about these applicants," he
said. "We like to think that we
fulfill a role for Americans in
particular those living in Eu-
rope, but American students
coming from the States are dif-
ferent altogether."

"We must consider the snob
appeal angle, and also the
'drop-out' angle. Any student
with good qualifications from
an American high school or col-
lege who applies to come here
could get into a good American
college, and so he, or she, must
have a reason for coming. That
is no problem—they come be-
cause they want to learn the
language or about the culture
of the country, and they are
welcome."

"But some students who can-
not get decent grades in high
schools or colleges in the United
States think that they can

universities for further study,
but few, according to this in-
formant, remain in France.

Explaining the snob aspect of
the education trend, he said that
some parents sent their children
to secondary and college insti-
tutions in Europe, even though
they could well afford to send
them back to the States, simply
"to keep them out of harm's
way," in terms of political in-
volvement on the campus, or
drugs, or other problems.

"Sadly, in other cases, where
the parents are living in the
States, it is simply to keep them
out of the parents' way," he
added.

He was confident that the
atmosphere for students was
better in Europe, and that stu-
dent unrest, while present in
Europe just as it is in the United
States and elsewhere, brought
less pressure on the foreign
student.

"Our students are basically
interested in studying, although
not really more or less than any-

that students at his college had,
in fact, identified themselves
with student demonstrations in
the United States in connection
with the American intervention
in Cambodia, but stressed that
this issue had provoked reac-
tions from all age groups and
levels of society in the States.

At the same time they had
rejected the presence of "well-
versed" students from other col-
leges who had entered the col-
lege and tried to "sit" its stu-
dents into a more organized
reaction.

Is there a drug problem com-
parable to that in the United
States? One lecturer said there
was not.

"It is damned difficult to find
out about the use of drugs, but
certainly there is less pressure
on students here to fall in line
with the crowd," he said. "In
our case we have no dormitories,
which is a big help, and in a
place like Paris there is a great
deal to do which gives students
other interests."

particularly, universities in the
United States, and this involves
inspection and examination of
the standard of teaching and
the qualifications of the pro-
fessors.

In terms of university educa-
tion, this is highly essential be-
cause most colleges aimed at
American students in Europe
and Britain offer only a two-
year "junior" arts degree as a
basis for the normal four-year
bachelor degree in the United
States.

4-Year Schools

But in recent months two
such colleges in Europe have
started offering four-year bachel-
or degree courses and this is
causing some concern among
other established colleges.

They do not criticize be-
cause—as one put it—"we are not
in a position to do so because they
have not been running these
courses long enough for anyone
to judge them by any known

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ASGARD

A

The Strike Weapon

Congress believed that the railway unions were entitled to some compensation for being deprived of the strike weapon in their collective bargaining with the roads. So it voted the workers a 13 1/2 percent pay raise, while imposing a strike delay. President Nixon wanted the delay, but opposed granting part of a bargaining package by legislative fiat. Nevertheless he signed the measure.

The unions, however, disregarded congressional consideration, presidential doubts, the law and the national interest, and went on strike. The trains ground to a halt.

The result is a fine tangle of moral and legal issues. But perishable foods and heavy goods were interrupted in transit to the nation's kitchens and factories because the unions considered their own concerns paramount. Their position was not unlike that of the representative from Maryland who, as the clock ticked away the minutes before the deadline, interrupted the urgent business of the House to make a speech defending J. Edgar Hoover. It was his right; he doubtless felt a moral compulsion to it—but in the larger context it was out of all proportion to the needs of the moment. Kipling's phrase could be applied to him, as to the strike leaders: There was too much ego in his cosmos.

This, indeed, is the great current dilemma of the democracies. The sense of community responsibility has given way before the assertion of the rights or privileges of lesser groups. That the latter suffer in the process seems to them of lesser import than the impulse to exert whatever power they possess. English electrical workers are physical-

ly able to cut down power, so Commons debates by candlelight. The radical groups are physically able to plant bombs, so bombs go off. The rail workers can stop the trains, so the trains don't run.

The issues in each case are not matters in which all evil is on one side, and all good on the other. Each can make a case for its exertion of power. But the results, in terms of everybody's safety and convenience, are devastating.

Only the radicals have a rationale to meet the consequences of their actions. They want to break up "the system." But the unions simply want a larger share of the pie, and since the pie is not indefinitely expandable, at least for the short haul, the ingredients are thinned out all around after a disturbance that withholds the pastry from everyone.

Neo-capitalism, after proceeding through a phase of correcting old inequities, and distributing economic power, through the strike weapon, far more widely, has yet to instill either a philosophy or a rule of law which insures a wise use of that power. Is it possible to create such a philosophy or a rule? Authoritarian states are not troubled, to any great extent, by that question any more than capitalism was in the days when unions were considered conspiracies and troops regularly were called out to break strikes. But at a time when and in places where wiser and more humane policies prevail, is there any good way of inculcating, or enforcing, genuine responsibility on both parties to an industrial or service dispute? That is the basic problem confronting most of the West today.

The United States Abstains

The United States suffered a serious erosion of credibility with Africa and the Third World when it abstained as the United Nations Security Council condemned Portugal for the recent invasion of Guinea.

Ambassador Yost conceded that the United States has no reason to question a UN investigating team's report fixing responsibility for the attack on Portugal's armed forces, that Washington condemns this action as contrary to the UN Charter, and that it reaffirms support for the "legitimate right to self-determination" by the people of Portugal's African territories.

Mr. Yost also noted that in an effort to gain the support of the United States and others, the five African and Asian sponsors had diluted the Security Council resolution, eliminating a reference to Chapter 7 of the Charter, providing for the use of force and sanctions.

But Mr. Yost abstained, along with Britain, France and Spain, because the resolution went "much too far" and created "presumptions" about future Council action. He viewed the attack on Guinea as "very serious" but could not support the resolution's "very far-reaching conclusions" about it.

The State Department's fears about the resolution are surely groundless and its analysis of the situation in Portuguese Africa

is out-of-date and out-of-joint. Just prior to the vote, Max Jakobson of Finland, a member of the UN investigating team in Guinea, emphasized that the resolution as revised did not bind the Council to any particular course of action.

What "far-reaching conclusions" does Washington regard as unwarranted? Does it doubt the resolution's assertion that Portuguese colonialism is "a serious threat to the peace and security of independent African states"? It cannot be unaware of the savage Portuguese bombings of Zambian border towns, supposedly in retaliation for guerrilla activities in Angola.

Lisbon's refusal even to discuss self-determination and independence with the black leaders of its African territories is the root cause of violence and guerrilla war in Portuguese Africa. So long as it persists in this refusal it will be futile for the United States to counsel those leaders to "seek peaceful solutions."

Indeed, it will be worse than that. The United States cannot avoid taking sides in the great struggle now gradually escalating in southern Africa. It will not suffice to deliver occasional rebukes to our Portuguese ally while standing aloof from any meaningful action by the United Nations Security Council.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Brandt in Warsaw

All men and women who lived the horrors of the extermination camps—those who saw their comrades dying under torture and the ax and on the gallows, those who saw the SS push children and their mothers into gas chambers, aging men and women who escaped the Nazi camps and today are seeing Chancellor Brandt kneeling at the Warsaw ghetto—were gripped with exceptional emotion. This gesture will not so early be erased from the memory of all the [surviving] victims of the heaviest cruelty of the SS.

—From Le Sotr (Brussels).

France and NATO

When Gen. de Gaulle withdrew France from the military organization of NATO, he did so to protect her from American hegemony. He certainly did not do this to subsequently place her under German hegemony. To restore a normal situation would thus not betray the general's intentions. Any alliance and any reconciliation must be based on an equality among partners. Experience proves that this equality cannot be upheld without us and that the future of united Europe now depends on a decision that involves our security and our honor.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

An Eye on the Kremlin

For some years NATO has given the impression of a sick man who has lost his sense of purpose and does not know why he continues to go on living. The NATO ministerial meeting in Brussels last week has fortunately led to a reversal of this trend. It has now been made crystal-clear to Moscow that neither in the military nor the diplomatic field can it expect to gain something for nothing or hope to extract concessions from the West merely by sending out what Mr. Rogers, the U.S. secretary of state, described as "esoteric signals" about its good intentions.

It looks, therefore, as if the Russians are still so keen on having their European security conference and on achieving a relaxation of tension in Europe that they are at last prepared to make some concessions on Berlin.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Brazil Sits Tight

There is no uneasiness, no crisis. If the kidnappers hoped to create any kind of commotion, they should be convinced at this point of the total repudiation by the public of their traitorous and supposed political action.

—From the Jornal do Brasil (Rio de Janeiro).

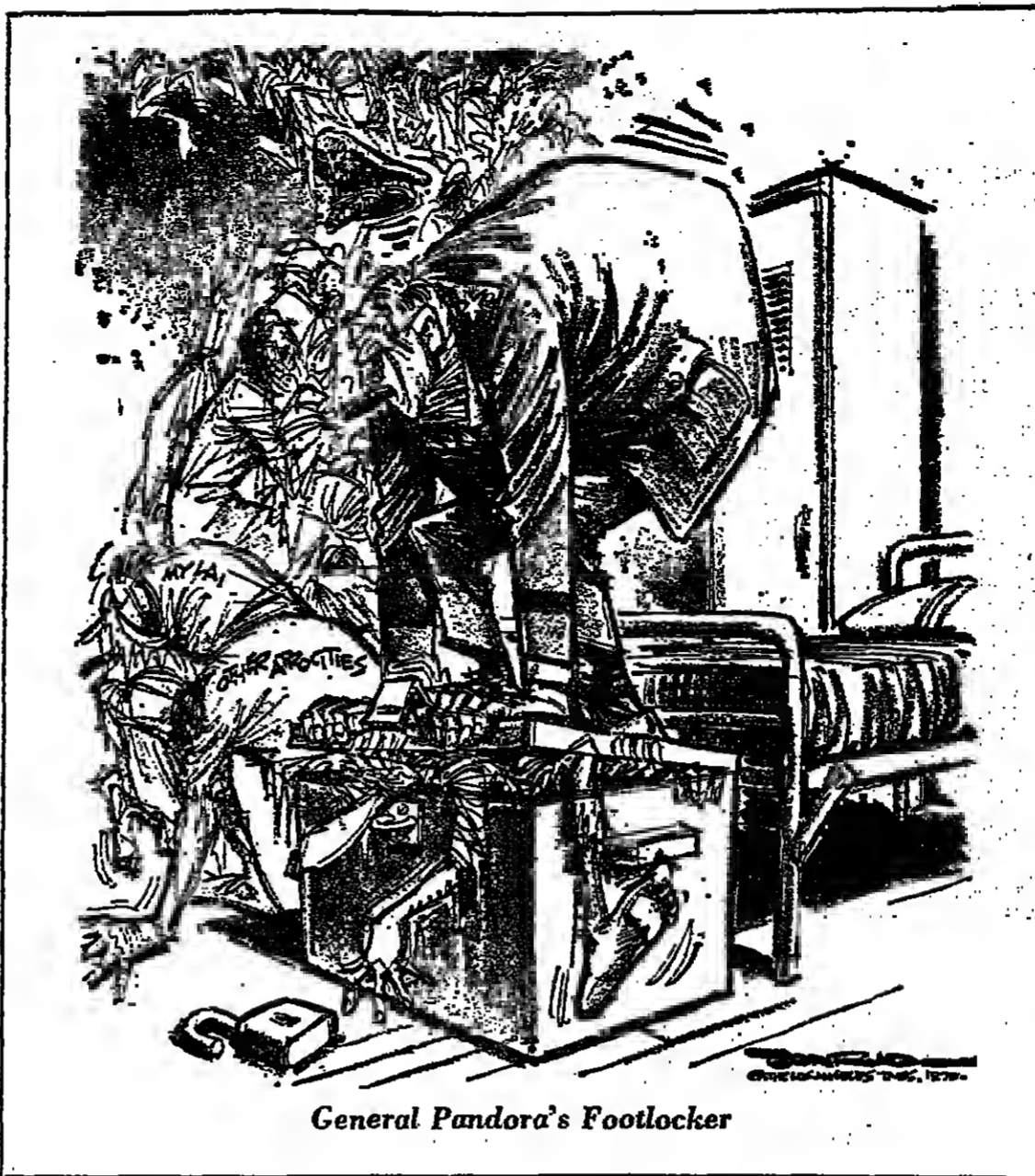
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 11, 1895
PARIS—The danger arising from the use of impure ice at cafes has just been exemplified by the case of Monsieur X, who went into a cafe in Paris and ordered some refreshment. Having imbibed an iced drink, he was attacked by violent pains and had to be removed to his home. On the ice being analyzed it was found to contain dangerous organic ferments.

Fifty Years Ago

December 11, 1920
NEWARK, New Jersey—A handsome young man has been convicted here by a jury, entirely composed of women, of practicing dentistry without a license or scientific knowledge of the art. The young man is said to have preferred a female jury because he counted upon his good looks and his smiles to influence their decision in his favor. The result is a complete vindication of women's qualifications to act in a juridical capacity.



General Pandora's Footlocker

Heath—I: Man for All Seasons

By C. L. Sulzberger

LONDON—Although Prime Minister Edward Heath is well known to many American leaders including President Nixon, whom he visits next week, he is insufficiently familiar to the United States public, partly because he is a shy man although not in the least bit timid. Moreover, in some respects he resembles Nixon in being exceedingly pragmatic but not by nature endowed with charisma.

For Britain—and therefore for

Americans accustomed to British statesmen—he is a rather unfamiliar kind of leader in background, style and even in his hobbies. Certainly he represents a break with the traditional type of Tory, coming from the modest middle class without aristocratic family, regimental ties or inherited attitudes. What he has already accomplished—and this is considerable—he accomplished for himself.

He was organizer in the chapel

of his Oxford college and retains a passion for music. He plays the piano so well that he recently accompanied Yehudi Menuhin, a feat unlikely to be carried off by any other chief of government. Had he been able to find a patron it is indeed possible he might have chosen the organ as a career.

Officer During War

But he always had politics in mind and was president of the Oxford Union. Soon after the war, in which he became a lieutenant colonel, he won a seat in the House of Commons.

Heath sees politics more in terms of practical policies and executive attitudes than ideological distinctions. In his first difficult year as prime minister he seems to have been working to change the political climate from a middle ground between moderates of both parties into a reflection of the Tory center itself. A commentator here once wrote:

"How you judge Mr. Heath's posture—indeed that of any politician—depends on your start line. If you are on the right, he looks leftist and on some issues he is. If you are on the left, he looks rightist and on some issues he is."

Heath considers himself a man of catholic, all-round views and not particularly marked by the influence of any man, although he freely acknowledges debts to Churchill, Eden and Macmillan. On this kind of broad subject—his interest in a multiplicity of things—he talks with ease and freedom. He sees himself subject to many broad influences—people, the sea, music, mountains.

At 54 he is a vigorous, ruddy man who likes to read a lot, walk whenever he can, occasionally play golf. He enjoys wine, watching ballet, attending opera, theater. He greatly fancies driving fast cars before his present position put a stop to that. He relaxes travel, pictures, architecture. Before he became prime minister he would often fly off to European art exhibitions.

Such interests are reflected in his reading which most recently included a new history of the Tory party, a work on the American painter Whistler and a book on the yacht Intrepid, by the sailing U.S. chief of protocol, Bus Mosbacher. Heath himself is a comparatively recent but highly expert and enthusiastic yachtsman.

Music Above All

However, Heath's consuming love remains music. He is possessed by no overwhelming favorite composer, although he has a wide range of familiarity because of his occasional liking to conduct and his devotion to the organ and piano. Strangely enough, his approach to music is similar to his approach to politics.

His tastes are broad and he believes one must judge individual works rather than the composers. Obviously, as an organizer and planner, he has "a foundation" of Bach but he can develop enormous admiration for Beethoven, Brahms, Bruckner, Mahler or moderns such as Vaughan Williams.

Heath's versatility is not a new phenomenon for a prime minister. Only in recent years one has seen in 10 Downing Street Winston Churchill—orator, writer, painter and erstwhile athlete—and Harold Macmillan—golfer, expert shot and habitué of the Mercury Club.

The test of Heath's success, however, will come in his ability to meet hard practical problems in a hard practical way. In Britain there is now a problem of this sort, involving labor relations, the fight against inflation and the whole economic future. More tests, on a larger scale and to be faced on international horizons, are what bring him to Washington next week.

On the Suez Front

Collision Course

By Joseph Alsop

TEL AVIV—For the long run—and that optimistic phrase may mean no more than a few months of meaningless talk—the Soviet threat to Israel is clearly the most dangerous problem to arise since World War II. Basically, the simple military factors are far worse than those in the Cuban missile crisis.

On the straight military side, the problem is so frightening because it is essentially open-ended. To see what this means, you need only suppose that the canal-closing is attempted for which the Soviets are now actively preparing the Egyptians.

The Soviet general staff cannot possibly contemplate putting the Egyptian tanks and infantry across the Suez Canal without giving the Egyptians the advantage of air supremacy. The book says that in a tank battle in the desert the side having air supremacy is bound to win. The Soviet planners unquestionably believe the book.

That means a battle in Sinai between the Israeli and Egyptian armored forces. But there will also have to be large numbers of Russian-flown planes overhead to give the Egyptian tanks the help that the book calls for.

The needed Soviet air reinforcements have not yet turned up in Egypt. But it will take almost no time to send them. And the current canal-closing preparations make no sense at all unless Soviet air reinforcements are also scheduled eventually.

Israelis Are Confident

What will happen, then? The Israelis confidently believe that their magnificent armored forces can write a new chapter in the book by smashing the Egyptians despite air supremacy on the other side. Probably they are right. But if they are right, the Soviets certainly cannot stay there.

In other words, after vastly increasing the Soviet commitment

once again, they can another fearful defeat Arab clients. They step up their commitment further, in order to Israel. In their mood, the Israelis are to use their weapons—which almost cost nuclear bombs.

After that, what will come? The answer is bearable to calculate, the foregoing ought to very ugly meaning of "open-ended."

The grand objective, fore to prevent a process from getting at if started in deadly earnest, by a Soviet-American confrontation that will Cuban missile crisis children's tea party, however, one encounter only be called the in the puzzle.

In considerable first missing piece of the Israeli. There reasonably reliable without a concerted Israeli military policy, can be no concerted without an agreed position. That means a some sort on Israel's it least-guaranteed from Israeli political system kind of political ap- ordinally difficult.

The other missing strictly the fault of the however. In order to dreadful adventure the visibly preparing, Was to do what is needed seriously in Moscow. humbly, we have to take say steps to make a ported attack upon Is- risky to undertake, doing a good many a great many people heartily dislike.

Letters

Galbraith Rebutted

John Kenneth Galbraith's review of what he calls a "troubling book," Heinz Mode's "The Woman in Indian Art" (HEX Dec. 8 via "Book World") is itself troubling; troubling that a book review on Indian art would be assigned to Mr. Galbraith, who knows precious little about Indian art, and even more troubling that, under the circumstances, he would accept it. In keeping with the throw-together nature of the review as a whole, Mr. Galbraith, in order to achieve an effect, casts aspersions upon one Heinrich Zimmer, whom he sarcastically and ignorantly refers to as perhaps the only person who has read Mode's book before it was published. Evidently unknown to Mr. Galbraith, Heinrich Zimmer, who died around 1943, while a professor at Columbia University, was one of the greatest scholars of Indian art and civilization. His "Myths and Symbols in Indian Art" and "The Art of Indian Asia" remain classics in the field, and his wisdom, intellectual honesty, and humility are apparent in these and other of his works; a wisdom, honesty, and humility that would have surely prevented Professor Zimmer from rashly undertaking to review books on American economics.

Mr. Galbraith might find reading one of Zimmer's books enjoyable, and undoubtedly informative.

JACK D. FLAM.

Paris. The state of mind the Rev. Gates suffers one of the most debt orders to which the is susceptible. His of a "used woman" is fa And if, after marryin woman, a man lives u' ow, it is the shadow ignorance cast by su institutions that tell live his life in times least 70 centuries be the disease has been and the shadow dispel people cease to think man's primary func "catch" a man, neithe able to achieve the g manant in the species, as with other contag perhaps the carriers quarantined.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1970

Page 9

Sees 'Real' GNP
Down, Cites GM Strike

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (NYT).—A government expects the national product to decline in the current quarter, according to a report of the General Motors strike.

Fed Sees
Difficult Outlook
Stable Prices

YORK, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—A reasonable degree of stability will prove difficult against a background of strikes of the magnitude prevailing, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said.

December monthly revised today. The wage-price front, the advance of most key indicators remains "very disappointing," the Fed said. "The Fed said it expects to continue to rise at a rate of 1 to 2 percent."

Kefauver Sees
Need of
New Policy

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—Manhattan Bank David Rockefeller said today that the Nixon administration has to take some steps, such as adopting an anti-inflation policy, to fight inflation. Rockefeller said that the Nixon administration will have to take some steps, such as adopting an anti-inflation policy, to fight inflation.

Dutch Propose
Six-Month Curb
On Wage Hikes

THE HAGUE, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—The Dutch government proposed today a six-month statutory curb on wage increases, limiting them to a total of 5 percent.



PEOPLE IN
BUSINESS

Bruce N. Wilson has been named representative director of Kaiser Aluminum in London, responsible for East and West European operations.

Lorillard International has named Richard H. Orcutt, formerly managing director of the international division, vice-president and managing director of Lorillard International, a division of Loew's Theatres.

Irving Anselmi, formerly vice-president of International Industries, Beverly Hills, Calif., has been named vice-president of the firm's London subsidiary, Uniwold Organisation.

Former director general—Europe, Africa and the Middle East—for Alis-Chalmers, G. Nicola da Vinci, has been nominated director general of Ford Italiana.

Scandinavian Airlines has named Vehrath Holmboe, 43, director of operations planning and control and Lars Ness, 53, director of stations and service.

Emile Bayse, Paris-based director of advertising and publicity for Continental Europe and the Middle East, has been named a vice-president of 20th Century-Fox International.

Banco de Comercio Mexico, has appointed Henri E. Moquette manager of its recently opened office in London.

U.S. Eurodollar
Borrowing Down

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Euro-dollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches dropped \$191 million in the week ended Dec. 2, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

The drop, which followed a \$332 million decline the week previous, was the sixth in a row and brought gross liabilities of the banks to their foreign branches to \$8.397 billion.

On Nov. 30, the Fed doubled the reserve requirements against Euro-dollar borrowings—the stated purpose being to reduce the incentive to U.S. banks to repay these liabilities.

New England
To Sue Over
Quotas on Oil

Constitution Challenge
Forms Basis of Case

By Bernard D. Nossiter

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (WP).—Angered by rising oil prices and fuel shortages, New England's six governors have launched a legal attack aimed at toppling the barriers limiting U.S. oil imports.

The governors of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut instructed their attorneys general last week to prepare a suit challenging the oil import quota system on constitutional grounds.

State legal officers were ordered to determine whether oil firms had conspired to raise prices in violation of anti-trust laws.

The six governors resolved to "reaffirm our commitment to secure the elimination of the oil import program because of the continuing burden it places on the New England economy."

The New England states, with no production of their own, appear to have been the chief victims of the elaborate network of federal and producer-state controls designed to prop up U.S. oil prices.

The quota system limits imports east of the Rocky Mountains to 1.3 million barrels daily, based on a percentage of domestic production. West of the Rockies, oil imports are allowed up to the point where demand at the prevailing price is satisfied.

Prices of industrial fuels in the New England region have risen more than 100 percent since May, to more than \$4 a barrel.

White House brushoff. Apart from the economic burden, the governors are piqued by what they regard as a brushoff from the White House. On Sept. 19 and 30, they sent telegrams to President Nixon, asking for a meeting to discuss their plight.

The White House, however, offered a session with Paul McCracken, the President's chief economist, and George Lincoln, director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

After their meeting, the governors renewed their request for a session with Mr. Nixon. Their resolution pointedly observed that "efforts to acquit the President with the detrimental effects of the oil import program... have proved fruitless."

Mr. Nixon on Friday night announced the United States would permit additional Canadian oil imports to replace unused Middle East quotas and would enlarge production from offshore wells leased by the federal government.

The New England executives regard the moves as too limited.

Basic of Challenge. The governors' constitutional challenge rests chiefly on the prohibition against regulations giving preference to the ports of one state over another.

A two-year-old proposal for Occidental Petroleum to build New England's first major oil refinery—at a deep-water port in Maine—which would supply the area with lower-cost fuel, is languishing for want of an import license. The plan also lost a major supporter when Interior Secretary Walter J. Hickel was fired by Mr. Nixon earlier this month.

A second constitutional argument, aides to the governors said, lies in the prohibition against a vague congressional delegation of powers to the executive. The governors argue that Congress set no standards for national security when it empowered the President to impose quotas in 1958.

Industrial Output
Stagnant, Report
In France Shows

PARIS, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—French industrial production held steady in October with the output index unchanged from September's 159, the Finance Ministry said today.

The index, based on 1962 equaling 100, stood at 155 in October last year.

The moving three-month scale published by the ministry shows a production stagnation, with the index fluctuating around the 158 to 159 level for the last six months, down from the March-April-May level of 160.

On the general economic outlook for 1971, André Malterre, chairman of the French Economic and Social Council, said yesterday it will be difficult for the nation to attain the projected 5.7 percent growth in gross national product while keeping within the 2 percent limit on price rises forecast by the government in its budget.

To achieve the 5.1 percent growth in domestic consumption forecast by the authorities, intermediary stimulant measures may be needed by the government, he said.

Filling Year-Old Vacancy
Ford Motor Gets 'Home Grown' President

DETROIT, Dec. 10.—The year-old question of "who's in charge at Ford Motor" was answered today when Lee A. Iacocca, 46, has been named president.

Ford has been headed by a triumvirate since September, 1969, when then-president Simon E. Knudsen was fired by Henry Ford II, who remains chairman and chief executive officer.

William D. Innes is to succeed Mr. Iacocca as executive vice-president and head of North American automotive operations for the No. 2 U.S. automaker.

Knudsen Reports. At the time of Mr. Knudsen's firing, industry reports had it that the problem was differences of opinion between him—former General Motors executive—and home-grown Ford executives, notably Mr. Iacocca.

Mr. Knudsen's career at Ford lasted just 19 months. Mr. Ford, announcing today's decision, said the move reflects our assessment of the increasing complexity of managing a multi-national corporation and the need... to provide for maximum flexibility and versatility within the senior levels of management.

The firm's three major operating groups—North American, international and non-automotive—will report directly to Mr. Iacocca, who in turn is responsible to Mr. Ford.

Mr. Iacocca joined Ford 24 years ago and Mr. Innes, his successor, 30 years ago. Mr. Iacocca is credited with being the man behind the firm's highly successful Maverick and Mustang compact models.

Ford accompanied today's management announcements with an optimistic assessment for new car sales and news that it plans record capital spending in 1971.

Ford said the industry could sell 10 million cars in 1971 "on the basis of general economic conditions plus strike recovery sales."

Car sales this year are expected to total some 8.4 million, down from 9.6 million in 1969. Ford said that of the 1.2 million decline, "we estimate that 500,000 were lost because of depressed economic conditions and about 700,000 as a result of the General Motors strike."

On Spending. Ford's estimated 1971 spending of \$700 million, includes some \$230 million, or 40 percent, for overseas facilities. The total compares with expenditures of about \$880 million this year and would top the previous record of \$925 million in 1966.

On the outlook for the general economy, Mr. Ford projected a rise of 3 percent in real gross national product.

Inflation will continue to be a problem, Mr. Ford said, adding that "it would be unrealistic to expect the rise in retail prices to be less than 5 percent. Unemployment is also expected to remain a serious problem in 1971."

NYSE Membership Clears
\$30 Million Fund for Merger

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (NYT).—The membership of the New York Stock Exchange has voted overwhelmingly approval of a \$30 million indemnification agreement to induce Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith to acquire Goodbody & Co., a major brokerage house in financial district.

The indemnification is in two parts: up to a maximum of \$20 million to cover certain liabilities or losses arising from a \$15 million loan already made to Goodbody and the acquisition that will now ensue, plus up to \$10 million to cover possible losses from "certain types of litigation."

Membership approval of the accord, which involved amendments to the exchange constitution, had been a vital part of the Goodbody salvage operation. Without it, Merrill Lynch would not have undertaken the liabilities that might arise from absorbing the firm. The amendments were necessary to allow assessment of members for the \$30 million.

The NYSE said yesterday that its membership had voted 1,027 in favor and 104 against the pact.

NYSE Case. The exchange had said repeatedly that the arrangement was vital to preserve public confidence in the securities industry and that it was the only alternative to the collapse of Goodbody, whose 225,000 customers would have been affected.

The Big Board's special trust fund, established six years ago to protect customers of insolvent member firms was depleted by at least ten other brokerage-house failures that occurred before Goodbody's financial condition became acute. As a result, no funds remained for Goodbody's clientele.

Goodbody suffered an internal capital crisis that resulted from the long stock market decline, deficit operations and severe difficulties in processing paperwork. Merrill Lynch, the largest U.S. investment concern, was the only house

deemed big enough to absorb Goodbody, the fifth-largest. [A Merrill Lynch spokesman said today it would sign the acquisition accord tomorrow, Reuters reports.]

The value of bonds traded thus far in 1970 has totaled \$4,137 billion, surpassing the previous record set in 1922 when volume was \$4,133 billion for the year as a whole.

A number of factors have accounted for the 1970 spurt, said Stan West, director of the NYSE research department. Among them were increased individual investor interest because of near record bond yields; a record volume of NYSE bond listings; increased institutional and individual investor interest in convertible bonds as common stock prices moved up from their lows of the year; and the activity in American Telephone's April issue of over \$1.5 billion in debentures.

Bond trading has averaged a record \$17.3 million daily so far in 1970, compared with the \$14.8 million average in 1969.

Discount Rate Drop
Now Unanimous in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—The Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and Richmond have announced discount rate reductions to 5 1/2 percent from 5 3/4 percent.

The cuts make the move to the lower level, initiated Nov. 30, unanimous.

Dow Average
Sets '70 High;
Volume Up

Analysts Credit Moves
To Settle Rail Strike

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The Dow Jones industrial average set a new high for the year today, closing at \$21.06, up 5.82 for the day.

Last Friday the Dow set the year's high of \$16.08, gained again on Monday, tumbled on Tuesday and regained some yesterday.

Advancing in 14 out of the last 15 sessions, the Dow index has added more than 66 points since Nov. 18. Just as interest rates have moved down during this period, investor hopes for an improved economy—and improved corporate profits—in 1971 have gone up.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange picked up steam throughout the session and finished firmly in plus territory. The heaviest activity of the week drove the NYSE tape one minute late at the bell.

Analysts noted that when selling failed to develop on news of the rail strike, new buying power came off the sidelines and bolstered the market.

Indications of progress toward a settlement of the nationwide rail strike, analysts said, fueled the rally.

Pennsylvania moved up 5/8 to 6 1/2 after selling as low as 5 3/4. The stock was helped by a report that Congress had started a crash effort to provide \$100 million in government aid before it adjourns this month.

Market observers also said some of today's buying may have been anticipatory, in advance of President Nixon's press conference this evening.

Upside issues led the losers by 7 1/2 and volume was an active 14.5 million shares, up from yesterday's 13.5 million shares.

Fanny May Active. The most actively traded issue was Federal National Mortgage Association, which slipped 1/2 at 54 3/4. The government agency announced today that it sold a block of 47,000 shares of stock from its treasury at 65 1/4.

Fanny May president Oakley Hunter said the stock had been accumulated over a period of many months.

Firms which deal with Fanny May are required to buy and hold certain quantities of stock, but the agency has from time to time adopted programs providing for the repurchase of some of this stock.

Other Active Issues. Chrysler and FAS International were the biggest losers on the most active list, both down 1. Chrysler closed at 27 5/8 and FAS finished at 5 3/4.

Other losers on the list included Pan American, off 1/2 at 13; ABC, off 1/2 at 34 7/8; Union Oil of California, preferred, off 1/4 at 45 3/4 and American Telephone & Telegraph, off 1/4 at 46 1/2.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.03 to 22.09.

BAC Cuts Work Force
In Wake of U.K. Move

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP).—British Aircraft Corp. reacted today to the government's decision not to back the BAC-311 Airbus by firing 870 employees as of Jan. 1.

A company announcement said its manpower cutback covered only immediate effects of the U.K. decision and said a "much larger number" of men may be laid off if the government withdraws support of the Anglo-French supersonic Concorde.

German Reserves Up. FRANKFURT, Dec. 10 (Reuters).—West Germany's total monetary reserves rose 298 million deutsche marks (\$81.42 million) to 51.46 billion marks in the week ended Dec. 7, the Federal bank said today.

Desenvolvimento Rodoviário S.A.
São Paulo — Brazil
\$10,000,000.00
5 Year Eurodollar Loan
The loan arranged by
Banco Cidade De São Paulo S.A.
and
Western Pennsylvania National Bank
(has been provided by:
Western Pennsylvania National Bank Bank of Montreal
United States National Bank of Oregon Allied Bank International
Fidelity Union Trust Company National Bank of North America
Hartford National Bank & Trust Company Bank of the Southwest

AFCA
watch it go

Who is she?
Where is she from?
What does she like?
Her appeal transcends all continents.
Her message is silent but unmistakable.
Because she is simply perfection.
She prefers Cognac Bisquit. Decisively French. Smooth, mature and confident. In the assurance of a noble heritage of a century and a half. It is simply Cognac Brandy in its perfection.
The Cognac with a world appeal.

Continued

**That's a lot of Pipers. But then
100 Pipers is a lot of Scotch.**



100 Pipers Scotch Whisky. Bottled in Scotland. Created with the skill that has made Seagram the world's largest distiller.

ملک از حدہ الاصل

[illegible]

هكذا منه الأصل

[illegible][illegible]

614	Wika Inc	19	71%	70%	71%	71%
615	Wickham	20	71%	71%	71%	71%
616	Wickham	21	71%	71%	71%	71%
617	Wickham	22	71%	71%	71%	71%
618	Wickham	23	71%	71%	71%	71%
619	Wickham	24	71%	71%	71%	71%
620	Wickham	25	71%	71%	71%	71%
621	Wickham	26	71%	71%	71%	71%
622	Wickham	27	71%	71%	71%	71%
623	Wickham	28	71%	71%	71%	71%
624	Wickham	29	71%	71%	71%	71%
625	Wickham	30	71%	71%	71%	71%
626	Wickham	31	71%	71%	71%	71%
627	Wickham	32	71%	71%	71%	71%
628	Wickham	33	71%	71%	71%	71%
629	Wickham	34	71%	71%	71%	71%
630	Wickham	35	71%	71%	71%	71%
631	Wickham	36	71%	71%	71%	71%
632	Wickham	37	71%	71%	71%	71%
633	Wickham	38	71%	71%	71%	71%
634	Wickham	39	71%	71%	71%	71%
635	Wickham	40	71%	71%	71%	71%
636	Wickham	41	71%	71%	71%	71%
637	Wickham	42	71%	71%	71%	71%
638	Wickham	43	71%	71%	71%	71%
639	Wickham	44	71%	71%	71%	71%
640	Wickham	45	71%	71%	71%	71%
641	Wickham	46	71%	71%	71%	71%
642	Wickham	47	71%	71%	71%	71%
643	Wickham	48	71%	71%	71%	71%
644	Wickham	49	71%	71%	71%	71%
645	Wickham	50	71%	71%	71%	71%
646	Wickham	51	71%	71%	71%	71%
647	Wickham	52	71%	71%	71%	71%
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652	Wickham	57	71%	71%	71%	71%
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662	Wickham	67	71%	71%	71%	71%
663	Wickham	68	71%	71%	71%	71%
664	Wickham	69	71%	71%	71%	71%
665	Wickham	70	71%	71%	71%	71%
666	Wickham	71	71%	71%	71%	71%
667	Wickham	72	71%	71%	71%	71%
668	Wickham	73	71%	71%	71%	71%
669	Wickham	74	71%	71%	71%	71%
670	Wickham	75	71%	71%	71%	71%
671	Wickham	76	71%	71%	71%	71%
672	Wickham	77	71%	71%	71%	71%
673	Wickham	78	71%	71%	71%	71%
674	Wickham	79	71%	71%	71%	71%
675	Wickham	80	71%	71%	71%	71%
676	Wickham	81	71%	71%	71%	71

[illegible]

16% Witsat	1.37	30	18%	18%	18%	25%	+
2% Witsat	1.37	30	18%	18%	18%	25%	+
2% Wichita Ind	1.4	16	24%	24%	24%	24%	+
4% Wilczak Glibb	1.4	8	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
2% Witsat	1.4	16	24%	24%	24%	24%	+
8% Wilson C	1.35	10	15%	15%	15	15	-
2% Witsat	1.4	16	24%	24%	24%	24%	+
2% Witsat	1.4	16	24%	24%	24%	24%	+
5% Wilson Ph	1.12	9	9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
9% Witsat	1.60	31	16%	15	16%	16%	16%
2% Witsat	1.6	17	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
2% Witsat	1.6	17	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
2% Witsat	1.6	17	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
4% Wood Ind	1.51	3	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
7% Wood Ind	1.57	9	11%	12	11%	12	12%
2% Witsat	1.6	17	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
4% Wright C	1.4	14	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
1-314 Witsat	1.40	33	18%	16	14	14	14%
10% WTC Air Ind	1.05	7	13%	10%	10%	10%	10%
23% Wyand	1.10	2	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
22% Wyand	1.10	22	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%
22% Wyand	1.10	8	26%	25%	25%	25%	25%
41% Wyomess	1.06	4	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%

was north yesterday:	
Austrian schillings.....	25.83
Belgian francs.....	49.63
British pound (3 per £)	2.389
Canadian dollars.....	1.02
Danish crowns.....	7.49
Dutch guilders.....	3.60
French francs.....	4.16
German marks.....	5.523
Greek drachmas.....	36.00
Italian lire.....	633.40
Mexican pesos.....	12.50
Norwegian kroner.....	7.132
Portuguese escudos.....	26.60
Spanish pesetas.....	66.67
Swedish crowns.....	4.17
Swiss francs.....	4.51

The above rates are yesterday's closing buying rates on local exchange. They are subject to fluctuations and slight variations dependent on the type of transaction.

	Today	Prev.	High	1970
Amsterdam	169.9	110.1	133.8	108.8
Brussels	90.37	90.21	92.87	84
Frankfurt	122.18	121.42	189.15	318
London 30	320.2	319.3	422.4	313
London 500	185.28	185.84	163.23	123
Osaka	57.85	57.57	78.80	56
Paris	61.6	61.6	107.3	81
Sydney	512.50	512.59	665.48	478
Tokyo (a)	147.67	147.03	189.70	147
Tokyo (c)	1973.16	1965.78	2534.45	1625
Zurich	298.0	294.4	355.0	361

(a) new, (c) old.

775	Algonqua	13%	13%	13%	
780	Albion	20%	20%	20%	16
781	Bank Mont	14%	14%	14%	16
783	Bombardier	14%	14%	14%	16
793	Brinco	4.00	4.30	4.50	
794	Cement	17%	17%	17%	16
795	Can Smaship	27%	27%	27%	
796	Cdn Indus	10%	10%	10%	16
797	Can Bath	11%	11	11	
798	Can Text	10%	10%	10%	16
800	Ivaco	8%	8%	8%	
803	Molson A	15%	15%	15%	16
804	Molson B	15%	15%	15%	16
805	Phoenix Cn	5.80	5.7	5.80	
806	Power Cp	5%	5%	5%	
807	Price Co	8%	8%	8%	16
808	Raychem	2.90	2.90	2.90	
809	Rockwell	2.40	2.40	2.40	
810	Royal Bank	22%	22%	22%	16
811	St Royal Trst	27%	27%	27%	
812	St L Colum	2.40	2.40	2.40	16
813	St L Colum	13%	13%	13%	
814	Zellers	12%	12%	12%	
Total sales 1,894,200 shares.					

Closing prices on Dec. 10, 1978

[illegible]

NEW CARS
FREE SALES
of U.S. and European
worldwide car shipping.
ca.

3. - AUTOMOBILES
Industriestrasse
100 R 1, D 1
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D-1243438, 243501

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1963
Completely restored in 1970 by factory.
Silver with red leather. New motor, all
working parts; and chrome; is the newest
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11-12-70
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 21 Rue de Berri.

1 MOS.		3 MOS.		6 MOS.		3 MOS.	
S.	803.00	815.00	Lebanon (air)	S.	33.50	17.50	
L.Fr.	1,100.00	575.00	Luxembourg	L.Fr.	1,100	575	
D.Kr.	174.00	81.00	Netherlands	Fl.	80.00	42.00	
	45.00	12.00	Norway (air)	N.Kr.	177	82	

..... £	7.17.0	4.2.8	Yugoslavia	£	25.00	13.00
..... \$	23.50	15.50	Other, Europe (air)	\$	25.00	13.00
..... Lire	13.800	7.200				

quoted above in local currency may be paid in dollars.

[illegible]

The secret of a dry martini is Martini Dry. It has to be pretty perverse to make a martini cocktail without Martini vermouth. Other matters, like which gin you choose and the number of times the potion should be stirred, are a matter of personal taste and experiment.

But when it comes down to the vermouth you use, Martini happens to be the name of the game.

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Wall St.

Did you lose a paper fortune yesterday? Make a killing in cocoa? Find out in the *daily* Wall St. listings in the Tribune.

Schools.

Where to send them to school? The Education Directory is a regular feature of the International Herald Tribune.

PEANUTS



B.C.



LIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The North-South partnership reached a contract of six clubs on the diagrammed deal, relying on a four-four fit in that suit. This was not one of the occasions on which this trump division is superior to a five-four fit.

North overbid. His one-bid of three hearts over hearts was certainly acceptable, and should have produced a four-club bid from South. However, South bid three no-trump on the optimistic assumption that his partner held something in hearts. North made another one-bid, and continued to six clubs when South showed that suit at the five-level.

Six clubs could have been defeated at once if West had led the diamond ace and another diamond, but not unnaturally, he did not do this. He led the heart king, which was ruffed in the dummy.

South could not afford to draw trumps at once, so he led a diamond to the king, and West won with the ace and persevered with a second high heart.

This was gratifying to South, who ruffed in dummy, cashed the queen and jack of clubs, and entered his hand with a spade lead to draw the last trump and claim the slam.

West missed several chances. A shift to a spade would probably have been successful, although South could have survived double-dummy by winning in his hand, ruffing a heart with a club honor, and eventually drawing trumps by finessing against East's ten.

The best defense, however, was for West to duck the first diamond lead. South would have no choice but to continue diamonds, and the ruff for East would have become a certainty.

NORTH (B)
 ♠ K932
 ♥ QJ532
 ♦ QJ74
 ♣ 74
EAST
 ♠ QJ1086
 ♥ 1097
 ♦ 8
 ♣ 10865
SOUTH
 ♠ A5
 ♥ 142
 ♦ K974
 ♣ K93

Neither side was vulnerable.
 The bidding:
 North East South West
 Pass Pass 1 N.T. 2
 3♥ Pass 3 N.T. Pass
 4♥ Pass 5♥ Pass
 6♥ Pass Pass Pass
 West led the heart king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

AZIME

NOSOW

TOLBET

PERRAY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: ERUPT SKIMP VERSUS DIVIDE

Answer: There's a female in the middle of this type of society—'PER-MISS-IVE'

BOOKS

IN THE TWELFTH YEAR OF THE

By Philip Appleman. Putnam. 236 pp. \$5.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THE ship Betsy Ross, whose voyage around the globe makes up the odyssey of this beautifully written novel is a relic of the war. Originally a Liberty ship designed neither for looks nor comfort, she has somehow evaded both the mothball and the blowtorch and more by perseverance than by innate ability lives up to her schedule as a hauler of freight. She carries in her capacious hold only stuff not perishable: marble, sisal, hemp and, when she is lucky, cases of brandy. She creaks her way from port to port; anywhere, in fact, where her home office thinks there is a dollar to be made. Her crew too are relics, quieted husks of humanity, working through biological tropisms away from pain toward the fulfillment of bodily needs. They drink, they whore, they fall into animal forgetfulness. And in between they do only as much work as allows them to lunch from one state to another. They are really, for West to duck the first diamond lead. South would have no choice but to continue diamonds, and the ruff for East would have become a certainty.

Next to him is Re al man in the m whose resolution go ing free of entangl impulses are decent tions compromise knows what is just, do nothing to m balance of justice, go through life w position, but only stant erosion of l With each compr thing of his manh office thinks there is a dollar to be made. Her crew too are relics, quieted husks of humanity, working through biological tropisms away from pain toward the fulfillment of bodily needs. They drink, they whore, they fall into animal forgetfulness. And in between they do only as much work as allows them to lunch from one state to another. They are really, for West to duck the first diamond lead. South would have no choice but to continue diamonds, and the ruff for East would have become a certainty.

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This is not true, of course, of every soul on board. It is one of the author's more conspicuous qualities that he can create and manipulate symbols unobtrusively. They are there as part of the fabric of the book, making their narrative contribution to the story, yet available for contemplation outside their narrative function. The symbols, in short, are there, not inserted.

Three of the characters form a triptych against the backdrop of ship and crew. One is Kravitz, a seaman from Detroit, who is all evil, the Chagart of the Betsy Ross. In another age, say that of Melville or the Elizabethans, Kravitz would be all evil, part of the motiveless malignity that strives for mastery in the universe. But Mr. Appleman is as much a child of the time as the rest of us, product of an age that sees our lives determined by economic, psychological and recently by behavioral forces beyond our control. So he has invented for Kravitz a brutal father, a weak mother and an indifferent environment. But I think he would have had in this character a figure of almost classical stat-

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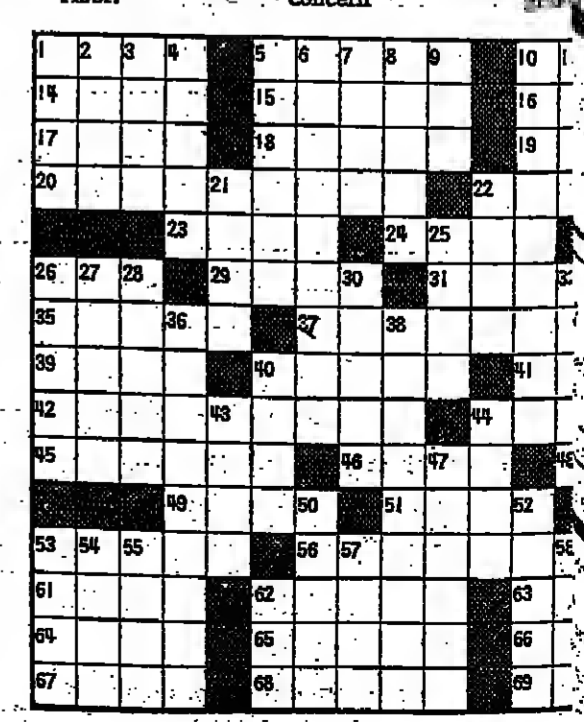
CROSSWORD—By

ACROSS

- Runs for one's health
- Recorded
- Olympian
- Chkalov's river
- Old Peruvian calculating device
- Family member
- Pressed
- Labyrinth
- Be perfidious
- Instances
- Position
- Exchange
- Sandy sound
- Slighter
- Get the better of
- Thick soup
- Publication
- Popular
- Signature
- Wading bird
- Superposable
- Moderate purple
- Menu item
- Cicero's knee
- Certain voter

DOWN

- Dispossess
- Bounce
- Sprightly
- Just
- Retina features
- Buddhist shrine
- Aerobatic maneuver
- Qualified
- Think upon
- Moab's neighbor
- Lawn nuisance
- Religious adherents of
- India
- Size of paper
- Beginning advantage
- In words
- Vasco da
- Kills
- Treat as comparable
- Mock
- V. I. P.'s
- Fencing gear
- Fiasco
- The true bugs
- Student's concern
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rden Twinbill Draws 12,522

BA Scores Points
in NBA Territory

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, Dec. 10 (NYT)—The American Basketball Association, in Madison Square Garden, the traditional glamour kind of basketball, was a success.

A giveaway promotion, distributing 6,033 red, white and blue basketballs, undoubtedly stimulated attendance, but the last strike here and the threatened rail strike probably hurt.

More important were the signs of fan acceptance and of a happy working relationship between the Nets, who were the host team, and the Knicks, which is (through the Knicks) a charter member of the National Basketball Association, now in its 25th year.

Negotiations are in progress for three more ABA doubleheaders at the Garden. The Nets plan to move into Nassau County Coliseum next season, and the Knicks have made it clear they would welcome an eventual local rivalry, when merger of some other accommodation is attained by the two leagues.

The crowd seemed enthusiastic and knowledgeable and, generally, indistinguishable from any other Garden basketball crowd. It seemed at home with the ABA rules—30 seconds to shoot, three points for a basket from beyond 25 feet, and the tri-colored ball—and familiar with the identities of many players. And the fans roared noisily for the Nets during a close first half.

Rick Barry, playing only his second game since recovering from foot injury, scored 35 points for the Nets but was not really in top form.

Roger Brown, Bob Netolicky and Mel Daniels, Indiana's front line, were just too good for the young Nets, who had beaten the Pacers earlier this season. With 71 points among them, these three dominated the third quarter, aided by Fred Lewis and Bill Keller in the backcourt. Netolicky was high with 27.

The first game was more exciting. Virginia fell 20 points behind in the first half, caught up in the third quarter, and fell behind by eight in the final period before coming out. The winning basket, a drive by Roland Taylor, broke a 109-109 tie with 48 seconds to play.

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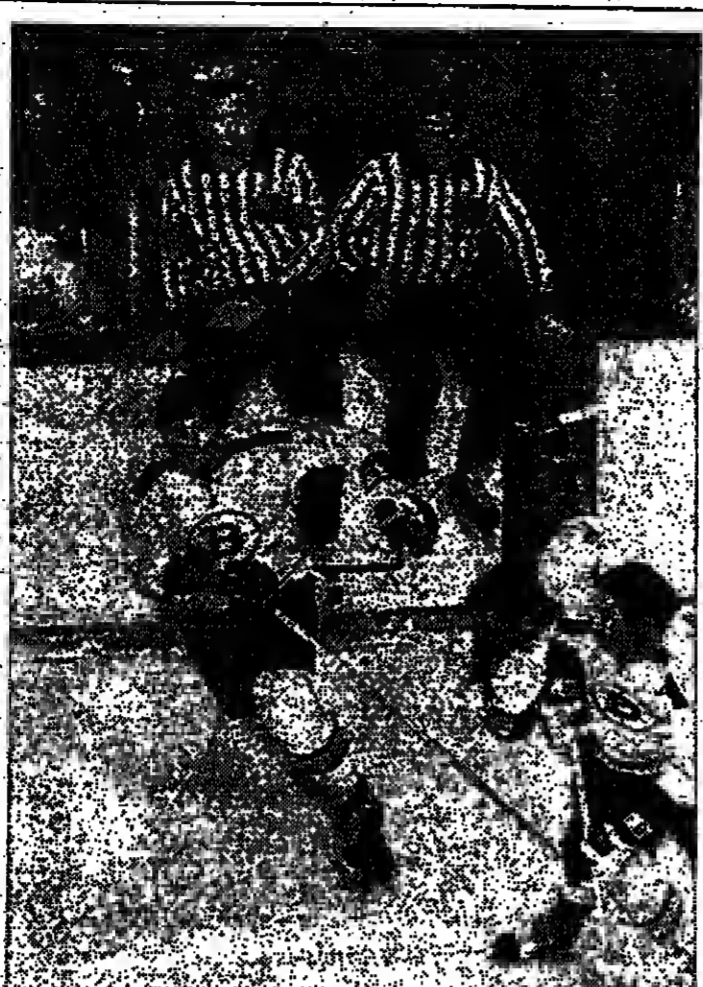
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Thoeni Says He'll Go Downhill to Ski Title

SESTRIERE, Italy, Dec. 10 (AP)—Giant slalom ace Gustavo Thoeni, the youngest of the world's ski stars, predicts he will win the 1970-1971 edition of the Alpine ski World Cup, which gets under way Saturday.

Thoeni, 19, said he has greatly improved in the downhill since last season. That's the category in which he needed improvement. The Italian placed third in the past World Cup standings behind Austria's Karl Schranz, the winner for the second straight year, and Patrick Russell of France.

No Downhill Points

"Schranz will be the man to beat again this year," Thoeni said. "He is 32, but he has tremendous class and experience. Schranz, however, is a man who is always expected to win and he will have to bear the pressure of his fans and of the press for this."

Thoeni last year won the World Cup for the giant slalom and was fourth in the special slalom. He picked up no points for the downhill. The World Cup overall standings are made of placings and points in all three specialties.

"Last year I badly missed the points in the downhill," Thoeni said. "You have to place at least among the top ten to get a point and I never made it. But this year I have improved a lot, and I have also picked up experience in the slalom."

Thoeni said that training in Chile this summer and in Italy in autumn has carried him much closer to the top world downhillers.

"I'm sure I'll manage to get in the top ten in many downhill races. I can't wait to start competing to see what happens," Thoeni said. "The race in Sestriere and the one in Val d'Isere (France) immediately afterward will prove that I'm right."

Chile Training

Thoeni said he expected more competition from Bernard Russi of Switzerland, who won the world downhill championships in Val Gardena in February, than from the big French team.

"Russi is a complete skier. He is tops in downhill but also great in the slalom," Thoeni said. "He'll be tough to beat. But the French do not have big men in all three specialties."

Russel Competition

"Patrick Russi and Alain Penz are their top men in slalom, but I am sure I'll do much better than them in downhill. They have been racing in downhill for years with very little progress. I have started doing it on a steady basis only in the past few months and I see great improvements."

Thoeni will start facing his top competitors in Sestriere. Absent, though, will be Jean Noel Augert of France, world special slalom champion in Val Gardena, who broke a leg a few weeks ago in training and will miss the season. Only one downhill race is scheduled this weekend.

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